

NEWS OF THE WEEK

No War in Balkans—Hains Declared Not Guilty—Tennessee Not in Water Wagon—Fewer Railroad Accidents Last Year.

NO WAR IN BALKANS:—Practically all danger of war in the Balkans and of the general European fight which would likely follow it, has been averted by the settlement of the dispute between Austria and Turkey. In return for the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina which she has seized, Austria will pay Turkey \$10,800,000 for a quit claim deed.

HAINS ACQUITTED:—Thornton J. Hains, who with a drawn revolver held off the crowd while his brother killed a man accused of seducing his wife, has been found not guilty of murder or complicity by a New York jury. There has seldom been a more flagrant case, and as all the people involved seem to have been about equally bad there was not even the usual excuse for the murder. This indicates that New York had better take a little look into its own lawlessness and failure to enforce the law, instead of talking so much about other people that are fully as law-abiding as its citizens.

TENNESSEE NOT DRY:—The state legislature of Tennessee has passed thru both houses the bill to make the state dry, but the governor refused to sign it, declaring that it was contrary to the wishes of the people.

FEWER RAILWAY ACCIDENTS:—The recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that in the last fiscal year there were a good many fewer deaths in railroad accidents than in the preceding year. Last year there were 165 passengers killed—the year before 410. Also there were 20 per cent less employees killed in the last year. The report shows that during the year the railroads earned an average of \$10,722, for each mile operated, or a total of \$2,424,649,637.

NEW HARVARD HEAD:—The most important educational happening of the year so far has been the choice of Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell as president of Harvard. This will put him at the head of the leading educational institution of this country, and gives him fair claim to the honor of being America's leading educator.

KERN BEATEN:—John W. Kern, who failed to be elected vice-president, has also now failed to get to the senate from Indiana. He was defeated by Congressman Benjamin F. Shively; the liquor interests and some few temperance people uniting against him in favor of the liquor candidate. In his anger at defeat he is charging corruption and treason among men whose constituents wished them to vote for him. The row is promising to make trouble for the Indiana Democrats.

ROJESTVENSKI DEAD:—Admiral Rojestvenski, who had the losing end of the biggest sea fight in history, when the Japanese defeated the Russians in the straits of Tsu-Garu, died last week. While beaten in battle he will rank high as a commander thru being able to get a broken down and ill equipped fleet as far as he did, and going into battle with the miserable ships at all. He expected defeat when he started—his is entitled to lot of credit for doing as well as he did. He played a poor hand mighty well.

COLLISION KILLS TWENTY:—A head on collision in Colorado last Saturday caused the death of twenty persons and the injuring of about thirty more.

LESS COAL MINED:—The government report for last year shows that there was less coal mined all over the country—the total falling off being about 15 to 20 per cent less than of the production of the year before. Kentucky's falling off was 15 and 18 per cent. Both the hard times and the fall drouth are factors in this decrease.

BOMB NEAR CHURCH:—A bomb was exploded Friday last week in front of the Trinity M. E. Church in Louisville. No damage was done, and the reason for setting it off in that place has not been learned.

Don't Complain.
"Don't complain," said Uncle Eben, "if you find that somebody has an ax to grind. You're lucky dese days if, when you gits through turnin' de grindstone, he doesn't han' you de ax an' speck you to do his choppin' for 'im."—Washington Star.

A. Z. WINS AGAIN

Third Successive Victory in Inter-Society Debate—Large and Enthusiastic Audience—The Decision a Close One.

The annual debate between the College men's literary societies of Berea last Friday night resulted for the third successive time in a victory for Alpha Zeta—this time by a vote by the judges of two to one. The contest was exceedingly close, the markings of the judges showing that there was only about six per cent difference between the ranks of the two contestants. This difference, too, was almost entirely due to an advantage of appearance, delivery and English held by A. Z. thruout, rather than to any superior argument.

The debate was listened to by one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds ever gathered for the occasion. The lower floor of the Chapel was filled, and there was the greatest enthusiasm for the speakers, combined with great good feeling. Each speaker as he rose was greeted with loud cheers and the waving of bright colored banners by the partisans of his society, and was applauded in closing not only by his friends, but by his generous opponents, led each time by the opposing debaters themselves. As the debate progressed and the closeness of the contest was seen the tension became great, and when all had finished and the result was still in doubt, the strain all over the house could almost be seen. The breaking of this strain in the announcement of A. Z.'s victory, resulted, as was to be expected, in a correspondingly violent scene of enthusiasm.

While the debate was an exceedingly creditable performance to both contestants, there were as must always be the case, several points which presented themselves for criticism. In the first place, none of the speakers made enough effort to gain the sympathy of the house—several of the speeches contained references which only highly educated men could grasp, and there was thruout a failure to get in touch with the mass of the hearers. This was shown by the fact that at no time did any of the speakers move the audience out of its attitude of cold criticism—there was no enthusiasm and no speaker received that sympathetic inspiration which leads to real oratory. Also, there was no applause in the middle of the speeches—and to tell the truth, no attempt was made by the speakers to elicit it. It was as if the men had decided to appeal to the judges only, and forgot that the judges were to give their decision on the basis of the effect of the speeches on the audience there assembled. Greater simplicity in all the speeches would have strengthened them, and greater adaption would have given them weight. There was for instance, but one flash of wit, humor or sarcasm in the whole debate, with the exception of turning back on the speaker an expression he had himself used, and the one sarcastic onslaught was borrowed almost word for word from a leading Congressman. In other words, the debate was dull.

The second point of criticism was the weakness of the rebuttal on both sides. Many arguments were advanced by each side which the other made really no attempt to answer, and the result, so far as really convincing any hearer as to the justice of the proposition advanced, resulted rather in confusing than in clarifying the situation. Each side took a strong line of argument and carried it thru—each side let the others argument stand there. There were some attempts made by the negative to meet a few of the smaller points advanced, but neither side really attacked the main position of its opponent. The only point where they really met was over the definition of the word "danger" and in this case the effectiveness of what might have been a good debate was destroyed by the affirmative taking a position which all the judges agreed was untenable. In fact, it seems likely that the position of the affirmative on this point lost the debate.

Aside from these two points, the debate was all that could be desired. The appearance of the men, the delivery, and the arguments advanced, all showed hard work, careful preparation and long reading and study. While the highest point touched was perhaps not so high as at some previous contests, the general average was the best that has yet been presented.

(Continued on Fourth Page)

DO IT NOW!

Most of us get crowded for time a little once in a while. Things seem to pile up some days, especially hard things which we rather hate to do any way, and we kind of balk. We think we don't quite feel up to the job and then there will always be plenty of time a little later—probably tomorrow, when we will feel better. If there is any man that reads this that has not got some such hard job, that he has been putting off for weeks, and is no nearer to getting done yet, and he will send in his name, we will print it—and then his wife or other boss will get after him mighty hard.

This matter of putting off the hard jobs has an awful name—procrastination. It also has another name—shorter and not so handsome—laziness. They mean the same thing—not getting there. The man who is afflicted with that habit, never quite gets his work done up—and he never finds it any easier to do that hard job. Usually he finds it harder, for he keeps dreading it more and more, and the freshness he might have had in the first few days is all gone. Often that job never gets done—and the next hard one is missed, too, and when a man has a little string of jobs he didn't do behind him he is a failure. Then, when times get a little hard, or anything happens, out he goes. There is only one thing that will save him, and that is if the boss has the "procrastinating" habit, too. And if this is the case the boss will fail, pretty soon, so he will be out of a job any way.

There is just one way to cure that habit—do the hard job now. You can and the longer you wait the harder it will be. Do it now. That job has been waiting a long time—it will be one step toward failure if you put it off, even another day. Suppose some one should call in to close the account and find the job still not done. Do it now. If there is any one maxim which is absolutely necessary to success—if there are any three words that will do more than all the rest of the language to keep a man on the right road—if there are any three words that are worth pasting in your hat they are these:—

DO IT NOW!

STUDENTS STILL COMING.

Already More Are Here Than During Whole of Last Winter—Many Good Times for All Young People.

Students continue to crowd into Berea College, and there are already in school eighteen more students than were registered during the whole winter term of a year ago. It is expected that there will be a considerable number enter yet—in fact they are still coming into town on every train, and there are nearly a hundred more here now than there were when last winter term was two weeks old. It is likely that the attendance this year will be a full hundred larger than it has ever been before in the history of the college.

The young people seem to be having an even better time than ever before. The Model School socials, held Saturday, gave an opportunity for enjoyment to the students in them which they were prompt to take hold of. All the socials were thronged, and all enjoyed greatly the speeches and other entertainment which were offered. The Phi Delta reception Tuesday night was well attended and greatly enjoyed, also and the Chapel was crowded for the Inter-Society Debate last Friday. The addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Allen before the students on Sunday and Monday were also greatly enjoyed and did much good.

A new feature of college life for the girls which has been introduced is the gymnasium and play room which has been fitted up in the attic of Ladies Hall. There are several classes taking gymnastic work under Mrs. Cowley, and many of the girls make it a point to spend some time there every day, getting great benefit from the healthful exercise. The interest in this is rapidly spreading, and it is expected that soon there will be a few girls who are getting some good out of this new arrangement.

News came this week making it almost certain that Dr. R. A. Torrey, the only evangelist in the world who can be compared to Dr. Chapman, who was here last fall, will conduct the revival services this winter. He, with a party of trained workers, will probably spend ten days in Berea, and the revival ought to be the best that has ever been held in this part of the country.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

A sad accident happened at the railroad station here Saturday resulting in the death of John Terrell, aged about eight years, a colored boy. John had been playing around on the track and tripped and fell in front of the local freight which was just pulling in. Both legs were crushed. They were later amputated at the hospital by Dr. Davis, but in spite of the best of care the boy died that night.

The sad accident should bring a lesson to all parents who allow their children to frequent the depot. While there is usually no danger still accidents do happen, and a life once snuffed out can never be restored. There is often careless play around the station when trains are coming in and the crowd is large, and it is really remarkable that there are not more of these painful incidents.

THREE FINE ADDRESSES

Coming of Dr. Allen One of the Features of the Year—Students Greatly Benefited—Citizens Flock to Hear Him Speak.

The visit here from last Friday to Tuesday of the Rev. Dr. Ernest Bourner Allen of Toledo, was one of the most notable of the year, and resulted in inspiration and help to all who were fortunate enough to hear any of the three addresses he delivered. His pleasing personality and forceful remarks made equal impressions on Berea, and his visit will long be remembered.

Mr. Allen's first address was a sermon at Union Church Sunday morning, at which the Parish House was more nearly filled than is often the case. His sermon, on some of the lessons to be learned from the word "Again" was an exceedingly helpful one, and not only resulted in great good, but had much to do with the large attendance at the Chapel in the evening. The gallery of the Chapel was nearly filled, almost entirely with citizens who, by the way, are coming to these Sunday night services in larger numbers than ever this year.

In his sermon Sunday night Dr. Allen spoke of the appeal there is in Christianity to heroism. By numerous examples he showed how the instinct of heroism is in every class of people. The reason Jesus gave his disciples hard things to do was because he had confidence in them. "Have the courage," said Dr. Allen, "to be the kind of man or woman that God wants you to be." He closed by asking the students to remember the following:

"Do the best you can
With what you have
Where you are
Today
For Jesus Christ."

At the Upper Chapel lecture Monday morning he spoke of the great call of the world for men, REAL MEN. He said that Man is defined in terms of his service, of his possibilities, of the great capacities of heart and life that are his. He appealed to his hearers to live the "sun-crowned" life. For this three things are necessary—cheerfulness, character and fidelity. As the sun gives the cloud a silver lining, so cheerfulness gives to life optimism. The man who has in him the spirit of conquest is the man who can laugh. The spirit of good cheer that you have as you go out to a hard task measures the amount of good service that you do. Character does not depend on where you come from. It depends on something inside you that shines out. Fidelity is absolute dependableness.

When Philosophy Fails.
"Urging unhappy people to think of their mercies," says the philosopher of folly, "is like trying to persuade a kitten who is unable to get out of a bathtub that she is happy because the water isn't turned on."

Irish Cows Good Milkers.
Irish cows yield from one gallon of milk to over 1,000. In one as the yield was 1,469 gallons.

A Chance for All.
The less a man knows about making love to a woman the more she can do for him.—New York Press.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Breathitt County Hot Again—Plan to Lift Y. M. C. A. Debt—Attack on Judge Burnam in Court—Body Placed on R. R. Track.

Y. M. C. A. DEBT:—At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. State Committee in Louisville last Thursday Treasurer Green announced that the debt was \$4,400 or \$500 less than a year ago. He also announced that a benefactor who wished his name kept secret, had promised that if \$2,000 could be raised toward paying this by the time of the meeting about the middle of March, he would pay the rest.

ATTACKS JUDGE BURNAM:—While on trial for his sanity in the court room at Richmond Saturday Bijou White became violent and attacked his attorney, Judge A. R. Burnam. Quick action by Sheriff Broadbuss and his men prevented any thing serious happening.

PLACED ON TRACK:—The body of Wm. A. Anderson, a conductor on the C. & O. who had been murdered for his money was placed on the track of the Cabin Creek branch of that road last week. The body was found too late to prevent a locomotive striking it.

ADMITS CRIME AND CLEARS FRIEND:—Isom Cox, a young man from Estill Co., returned from Hamilton, Ohio and going to the courthouse at Richmond, confessed to having forged a check on Thos. Baker some time ago for \$15 at Berea. Wade Hurd was arrested a couple of weeks ago for the forgery and his trial was taking place Tuesday afternoon, when Cox appeared and cleared him of the charges by saying that he had gone to Hamilton, Ohio after cashing the forged check and had fallen in with the Salvation army and been converted upon which came back immediately to face the consequences of his crime. He was released on \$300 bond signed by several business men and allowed to go to his home in Estill Co., to await his trial which is set for Thursday, Jan. 28.

DRYS WIN GEORGETOWN:—After a long fight over the legality of the recent election the drys have won the first step in their campaign at Georgetown. The case will probably be appealed.

DANGER IN BREATHITT:—There is danger of another outbreak between the Callihan and Deaton factions in Breathitt, because of an attack made on Callihan by some Deatons Monday. Callihan was trying to float some logs when the others came along, and it is said drove him away. Both sides are said to have asked warrants.

HARD FOR BOOTLEGGERS:—Largely thru the effort of the Law and Order League in Corbin the bootleggers there are leading a hard life these days. James Arena has been fined \$1,400 and given 140 days in jail. W. J. Phillips has been fined \$1,000 and 100 days, Jas. Turner, W. C. Myers, Ganey Powell and a man named Gibbs have also been sent the hard road. Corbin was slow in getting after whiskey, but is surely making up for lost time now.

LINCOLN DAY TROUBLES:—Gov. Willson who called on the President in Washington Monday, is greatly worried over the preparations for the Lincoln's Day celebration which the President is to attend here in this state next month. Little work has been done in preparation, and it looks as if it would be impossible to care for the thousands who were expected to come, and who would have to be taken three miles over what is now a mud road. Unless the Lincoln Farm Association, which is managing the affair, moves quickly, the Governor will probably be forced to issue a proclamation advising all except official visitors to stay away from the celebration.

FIREMAN KILLED:—Ed Lafferty, fireman on the train going north from here last Thursday morning at 4:01 was killed by falling from the engine near Ford. The engineer did not miss him till the train had gone some distance, and then backed up and found him. Prof. Raine of Berea was on the train.

BRADLEY-ROBERTS FIGHT:—There is a great fight going on between Sen. Bradley and Editor Sam Roberts of The Lexington Leader. It is of little importance except that it shows Bradley's intention of going after all the men that fought for Taft. Bradley is denying most of the things that his friends gave him credit for at that time. He even says that he never opposed Taft!!!

The Wonderful Land

By Byron Williams



A wonderful, wonderful land I know
(Is hidden away in the sunset glow!
With turrets and gables and pillars white
It stands in the sky at the hour of night!
Ah, many and many a time have I
Fared forth to this wonderful land on high!

Oh, many a time I have watched it bloom
From out of the dusk of the twilight gloom,
And many a time I have seen the spires
Rise up like the flames of celestial fires—
Ah, golden and dazzling the city stands,
A crimson resort in the sunset lands!

And there in the gardens are fragrant flowers,
With Love and the Graces beneath the bowers!
And ever the fountains of dew are spilled
In streams that are limpid and silver rilled!
And ever the butterfly sails the air
Off there in the land of the sunset fair!

A wonderful land is the crimson West
That lies like a gem on the evening's breast—
Maroons and venetians and purples, too,
Are blended and fused with the twilight hue!
Ah, fitful the glow of the place is spread,
And often it flames like a prairie red!

Oh, wonderful land of the sunset sky,
Poise here with your car as it hurries by
And let me aboard for a cruise to you—
A cruise through the clouds and the turquoise blue.
And off to the wonderful land of dreams,
The rose colored land where the sunset gleams!

THINGS TO THINK OF

"Educate the hearts of the people."
"Give in your schools rewards to the good boys not to the smart ones."
"God gives the intellect—the boy should not be rewarded for that."
"The great danger of our country is from its smart men. Educate the heart.—Hiram Powers.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.—Benjamin Franklin.

The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept,
Were toiling up ward in the night.
—Longfellow.

Success does not so much depend on eternal help as on self reliance.—Lincoln.

It is the trying, not the result of trying that counts.

If you faint in the day of adversity, thy strength is small.—Solomon.

To-morrow's burdens always prove too much for to-day's back.

I am only one.
But I am one.

I cannot do everything but I can do something.

What I can do I ought to do;
And what I ought to do by the grace of God I will do.

No man is born in this world whose work is not born with him.—James Russell Lowell.

Seek to do your work in your day.—Benson.

Never trouble another for what you can do for yourself.

Is it rainy, little flower?
Be glad of rain;

Too much sun would wither thee,
'Twill shine again;

The clouds are very thick, 'tis true;
But just behind them smiles the blue.

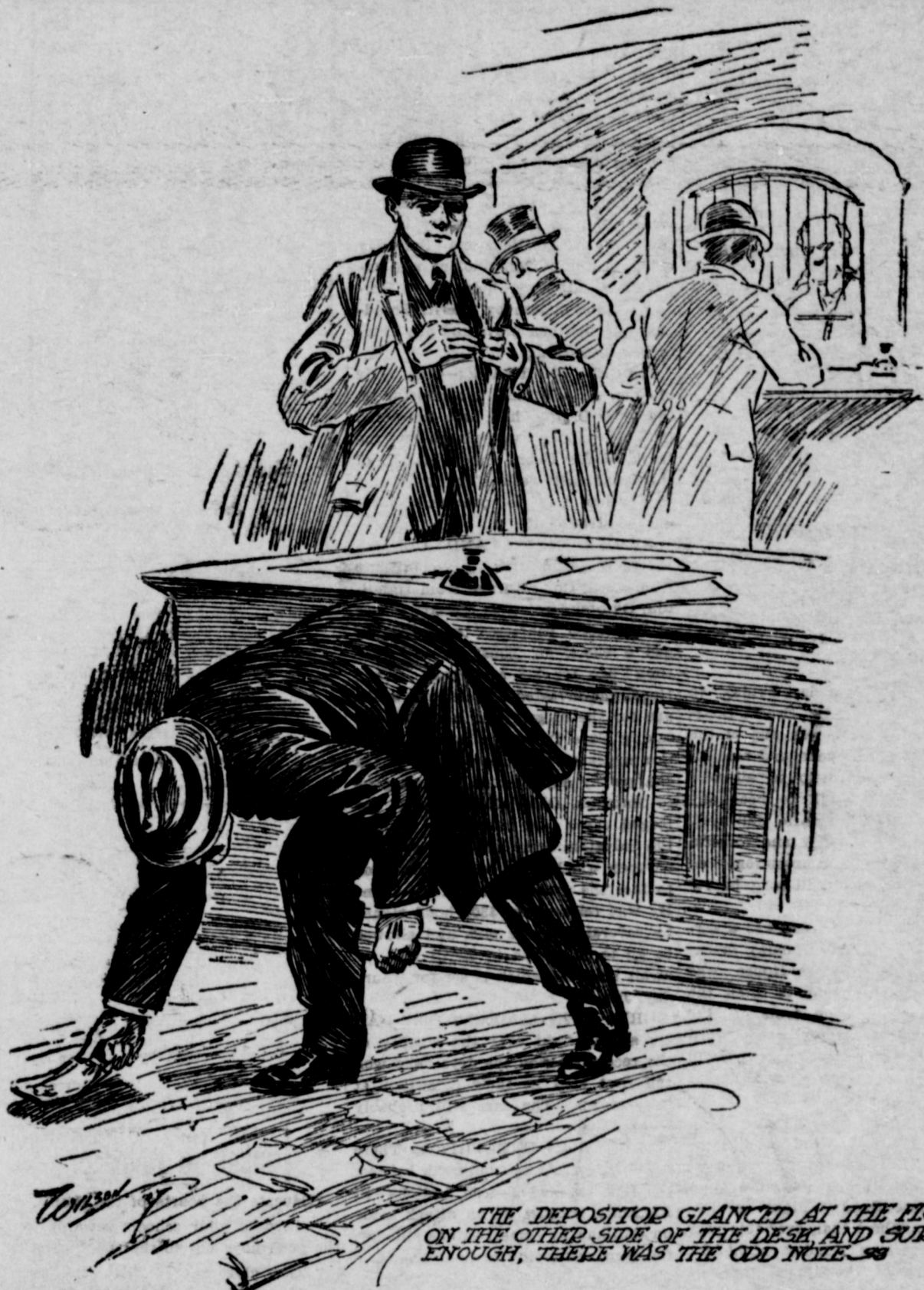
Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain;

In sorrow sweetest things will grow
As flowers in rain;
God watches and thou wilt have sun,
When clouds their perfect work have done.

The Versatile Rogue

By George Barton

Frank Macy, Born in Freeport, Ill., Is Doubtful Hero of One of Superintendent Froest's Investigations.



How the Bulging Genius of This Lad Became Too Large for His Home Town—How He Spread It Out and His Ultimate Downfall—This Is a True Story.

the train. He was arrested "for keeps" this time, taken back to London, tried, sentenced and imprisoned.

After he had served his time he started on a tour of the continent, accompanied by a mysterious blonde woman who passed as his wife. He played cards, engaged in the pastime of bunco steering and varied these performances occasionally by assuming the part of the wronged husband. He had a scheme by which the bank could be broken, and offered to show the man how he could take a thousand dollars and come out with a profit of ten thousand. The man accepted this glowing offer, but instead of going to the house that was designated he notified the District police and the versatile rogue was once more arrested—this time under the name of Frank Tracy. He was released on bail, however, and soon after again sought the historic atmosphere of London.

His latest exploit is really deserving of a chapter in itself, but because of lack of space must be condensed into a few paragraphs. Superintendent Froest, who was always on the lookout for queer characters, learned that Tracy—as he now called himself—was in London 24 hours after he had set his feet on English soil. He instructed his subordinates to be on the lookout for Tracy, but otherwise did not give much thought to the man.

One morning the telephone bell at Scotland Yard rang, and the voice of an excited individual, who proved to be a clerk in a banking house near Leadenhall street, informed the authorities that a thief had entered the institution that morning and robbed one of its depositors of £200. There was much excitement; a crowd had gathered in the corridors, and in the confusion the thief had escaped with the money.

"Pardon me," said the stranger, "but you have dropped one of your notes."

The depositor glanced at the floor on the other side of the desk and, sure enough, there was a bank note.

"Thank you," he replied gratefully, and stooped down to pick up the odd note. The act only consumed two or three seconds, but when the depositor straightened up and was about to add the missing note to his pile he found, to his amazement, that the original package of money had gone, and with it the stranger. He gave the alarm and rushed out of the bank, but when he reached the street the crowd was so great that it was impossible to find his man.

When Superintendent Froest received news of the theft, he immediately dispatched one of his men to the bank, but, not satisfied with this, he resolved to go there in person as soon as he had finished the work in his private office at Scotland Yard. That only consumed a few minutes, and at its completion Mr. Froest pulled down the top of his roll-desk and hurried towards Leadenhall street. At Oldgate, where Cornhill and Leadenhall street converge, he saw a tall, well-dressed man, hurrying along amidst the crowd. It did not take him many seconds to recognize the man as his old friend, the versatile rogue, who had lived successfully under the titles of Frank Macy, Frank Lacy and Frank Tracy. Instinctively the superintendent associated the fellow with the theft of the bank in Leadenhall street. He walked up and took Tracy by the arm.

"My dear friend," he said, "I would like you to go down to the office with me and have a talk over old times."

Tracy made no resistance—indeed, this was characteristic of the man. The moment an officer of the law touched him he surrendered without a struggle. The two men proceeded to Scotland Yard and Tracy, when searched, was found to possess the £200 which had been stolen from the depositor in the bank that morning. He was tried for that offense, convicted and served his time.

The versatile rogue is at liberty once again, and for the time being is honoring the United States with his presence. This brief sketch is not offered as a story of his life. It is only what it purports to be—a fragment from the life of a versatile rogue.

But, alas! his satisfaction was premature, for the daring Lacy jumped off the train while it was in motion and disappeared in the depths of a South African forest. The officer had the train stopped at the next station and, with the assistance of several other men, made a search of the woods. They finally located their man in an empty house a few miles from the point where he had jumped from

OLD MAN REFLECTS

SOME PERTINENT OBSERVATIONS BY MR. GROUCH.

In This Case He Takes Note of Things Women Say About Their Husbands—Liver Tonic About What He Needs.

Although she knows perfectly well that you can be the wooziest kind of a sentimentalist, even on occasions when you are unfed, she will persistently work in that frazzled, moss-covered promidium. "The way to a man's heart lies through his stomach." Let her. They'd die if deprived of their favorite wheezes, of which this is a sample.

She tells you that before you were married you were only too eager to stoop down and tie her shoes lace when it became untied on the street. Now, however, you—er—you—Well, prisoner at the bar, what have you to say to that? Guilty as indicted. Remanded for sentence.

She is fond of quoting the somewhat glib, tremolo music observations of the emotional type of famous men about how much they owe of their "greatness" to their mothers.

Beware this deadfall. She wants you to pay a little tribute to your mother so that she can say: "But, mercy sakes alive! you don't call yourself great, do you?"

She insists upon telling you every word of what Mrs. Gittap said, and what she herself said in reply, and you rest your book in your lap and pretend to be profoundly immersed in her somewhat piffy and pointless narrative.

But begin to tell her something in which you yourself are peculiarly interested and observe how quickly she'll get into an unhearing trance, or stare out of the window, or start to play with the kitten, or something.

She never forgets to remind you, particularly when you're in a blithe, chirpy humor, about how that gloom-creating bald spot of yours seems to be spreading every day. But just you happen to mention those tell-tale hollows that are beginning to appear at the sides of her chin, and see what happens, that's all!

Merely mention, by way of making talk, that her just-departed caller appeared to possess a somewhat high-pitched, raucous voice, and she'll instantly declare that it's a perfect shame and degradation the way you positively loathe and despise all of her friends, and that "pretty soon it'll get so that everybody I know will be afraid to come near me."

Drop downtown just one evening by yourself, and at breakfast the next morning you'll have an even-money chance of hearing that old, old plaint: "I must be becoming perfectly hideous or something, for you never take me anywhere any more."

She'll sit in a bad light of an evening and embroider a shirt-waist until her eyes are all but dropping out of her head. But ask her to sew a button on your pajamas and she'll tell you that you just must try to pull the buttons off your garments when you remove 'em.

Ever notice how she positively delights in telling the prettiest women that come to your home how terrifically you snore?—Chicago Journal.

Fact and Fiction.

"Well! Well! Is this Uncle Charlie Seaver?" greeted the city visitor. "I'm glad to see you and hope to have a very pleasant ride out to the farm in your old buckboard behind the bay team. If there is anything I have counted on it is the pleasure of a ride over these mountain roads on the farm buckboard behind the old team."

"Err—yes, this is Uncle Charlie Seaver, though I ain't nowise an uncle yet," drawled "Uncle Charlie," as he crushed the city visitor's fingers in his horny hand. "Glad you come. You'll have a good time. I'm sorry, though, to disappoint ye just off about that buckboard, but I think you'll find this 40-horsepower car pretty comfortable. The old buckboard followed the mortgage five years ago come these good prices for crops."—Bohemian.

A Mean Trick.

"I understand that there was trouble over at your house last night." "There certainly was." "Anything secret about it?" "Not so far as my part in it goes. I had heard how Gov. Patterson of Tennessee wears trousers which contain no pockets, so I just had my tailor make me a pocketless pair."

"Well?" "Well, my wife wrestled with them in the dark for an hour, then she sneaked out of doors and examined them by moonlight, then she came in and turned on the light and I laughed, then the trouble started."—Exchange.

Quite Marvelous.

"Do you know," said the cheerful idiot, "that it is the easiest thing in the world to tell whether a man is going for his holidays or returning, by the way he carries his portmanteau?" "I never thought of that," said the simple young man. "What is the difference?"

"It is just this way," he went on. "When a man is going away he carries his portmanteau toward the railway station, and when he is coming back he carries it in the other direction."

His Course.

The Missionary—And what course do you intend to take with me? The Savage Chief—Oh, the ordinary one; you'll follow the fish.—Sketch.



TOBACCO HURTS THE BODY.

The Nicotine Attacks the Vital Organs as Does Alcohol.

"The effect of tobacco on the human frame is hardly different from that produced by alcohol," says a writer in La Lettura. "Like alcohol, nicotine has its object of attack in the vital parts of the body, alcohol invariably attacking the liver and the kidneys, and through them the heart; nicotine proceeding, on entering the system, to affect directly the action of the heart."

As all smokers know, a certain feeling of intoxication is produced by an indulgence in over-smoking, and with it a sensible acceleration in the circulation of the blood indicated by the beating of the heart and the throbbing of the pulse.

In addition to these symptoms the excessive smoker is conscious of a general sweat upon the forehead and the more sensitive portions of the body, accompanied by enervation, general languor and irritability. All these are sure signs that the nervous system is suffering from nicotine poisoning, and a continuance of the habit, after these conditions have declared themselves, cannot but lead to such physical and mental prostrations as are symptomatic of drug-taking. In many cases the hardening or calcification of the arteries—"pipe-stem" arteries—is to be traced to the fact that nicotine destroys the natural lubricating powers of the gastric juice or saliva, and precipitates, in contact therewith, the mineral properties in the blood, which consequently gives the arterial tubes a hard, chalk-like interior coating, an accumulation of which ultimately renders the arteries almost as brittle as pipe-stems.

Though it is established by physicians that half the dyspeptic troubles common among men proceed from an indulgence in over-smoking, it is not denied that moderation in the habit may have a beneficial effect upon the system, even as certain members of the faculty declare that a moderate allowance of alcohol is good for the system. As Crichton-Brown, the English neurologist, declares, however, advice as to smoking may very properly be taken by any person who wishes to drop, or continue, the habit. There are certain systems which do not easily throw off the effects of nicotine, and the enjoyment derived from a "quiet smoke" is no criterion of its beneficiality upon the body, whatever good may be wrought temporarily upon the mind. The same is to be said of alcohol, for, says the same eminent authority, there are systems which cannot throw off the poisons of alcohol and tobacco, or either, no matter how little they appear to show the effects. There is no doubt, says the neurologist, that there are able-bodied and strong-minded men whose "moods" and irritabilities are solely referable to the fact that they indulge, even with extreme moderation, in alcohol or tobacco. If they avoided them altogether they could boast of perfect health, both of mind and body. In the case of habitual smokers of the weed, it is interesting to note that the Italian writer is of opinion that should they wish to cease the habit, and decide to do so suddenly and abruptly, the effect is as bad upon the system as is the sudden cessation of all alcoholic tonics by those accustomed to consume them. The process of self-denial must be a graduated one, or there is danger in store for the self-abnegator.

HURTS BUSINESS.

The Connection Between Drink and Trade Depression.

Presiding recently at a bazaar held at Jarrow, a mining town on the Tyne, Sir Christopher Furness, the great shipbuilder, said that as he traveled there by motor car through mining villages he was struck by the large amount of brewers' traffic there was on the road. That suggested that trade was not in such a depressed state as many of them imagined. He had never before seen so many brewers' drays on the same road. Drink was a serious stumbling block in the progress of the country. As a business man, he said it was impossible to maintain the present position among the manufacturing nations of the world with such a heavy national drink bill.

Such a statement presents a strong contrast to the official reports recently put forth showing that the brewing trade in the United Kingdom is on the downgrade. The exports from Scotland appear to have been practically stationary, amounting during the first three-quarters of the year to 124,857 barrels, as compared with 124,118 barrels in 1907.

To Prohibit Drinking Among Students.

The faculty of Michigan university has adopted resolutions aimed at the different drinking clubs. This is in line with the action of other colleges and universities in suppressing a most dangerous usage. Many great educational institutions are legislating against the drink evil, as it affects students and the general well-being of issues under their control.

Shows Big Increase.

Last year the prohibition vote in Connecticut was 5,113 out of a total vote of 189,903—2,000 more than the no-license elements have ever polled in that state.

T HIS is a fragment from the biography of a versatile rogue—a man whose adventurous career leaps at a bound from Chicago to Cape Town, and whose criminal history is a part of the police archives of New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Beginning as a prototype of the Artful Dodger, he has gone from pocket-picking to bunco steering, and then run the entire gamut of crime, stopping only—provisionally, perhaps—at murder.

Frank Macy, the doubtful hero of this queer story, was born at Freeport, Ill. There are many old residents in that place who still recall him as a precocious baby, a smart boy, and a clever youth. Freeport soon proved to be too small to satisfy his bulging genius, but even before he left his birthplace he made little excursions from the paths of virtue which, in the boy, are so often prophetic of the man's career. When he reached man's estate he was tall and as straight as an Indian. He had coal-black hair and a sallow complexion, which lighted up brightly whenever he was in a humor to be affable with his fellow-man.

It was in Chicago that Frank Macy first distinguished himself in crime. A little more than a dozen years ago an advertisement appeared in the Chicago papers stating that a wealthy widow, about to take a long trip abroad, was willing to sell her favorite horse "Dobbin."

After the money had been paid, and within 24 hours, Dobbin began to undergo a most curious transformation. What had been a magnificent specimen of horseflesh began to show strange signs of decrepitude. He shivered up, as it were; it seems almost impossible to properly describe this marvelous transformation in mere words.

The scene now shifts from Chicago to Low's Exchange in Trafalgar Square, London. Wilkie at that time was the London correspondent of an American paper, and while standing in the corridor of this hostelry he was surprised to see his old-time "Gyp" friend, Frank Macy, enter and place his name on the hotel register. Macy

looked prosperous. He was dressed in swaggar style, wore a long coat, carried a heavy cane and had a sunburst of diamonds reposing amidst the folds of a blood-red cravat—in fact, he looked too vulgarly rich to be true. Wilkie consulted the hotel register and found that his erstwhile criminal friend had registered as Frank Lacy. The change of attire and the assumed name were suspicious and the American lost no time in going to the telephone and calling up Frank Froest, one of the brightest detectives in Scotland Yard. Wilkie told Froest that it might be worth his while to come up to Low's and have a look at the latest addition to the American invasion of London.

Not long after the meeting in Low's Exchange all London became excited over what was called the "Cutlass Mystery." It began when a well-dressed, elderly gentleman of considerable wealth was found on the sidewalk with his head badly cut and the blood flowing from several saber wounds. He said he had no recollection of how he came to be in such a plight, and resolutely declined to give the police any information upon the subject. Two days later another man was found similarly wounded and in the same condition. He was not as close-mouthed as the first individual, and went so far as to say that his misfortune was the result of a card party in which he had participated the previous night. He was unable, however, to give the locality of the house, having been taken there by an obliging cabby whom he had sought with a request to be conveyed to some place where he could satisfy his desires to dally with the goddess of chance. In less than 24 hours from this time still another man was found with two saber cuts about his head, and then the "Cutlass Mystery" became the reigning sensation of London.

The next chapter in the history of this curious rogue occurred at the little watering place of Margate. A musical instrument dealer of London was taking his holiday at this resort and was enjoying himself in a manner such as is possible only to a London tradesman. As he was strolling along the strand he came face to face with Lacy, who was then a fugitive from justice. He grasped him by the coat,

"Mr. Lacy," he exclaimed, "I am so glad to see you."

"Why?" asked Lacy.

"Why," retorted the other, "because now you will pay me for the mandolin you bought from me about a month ago."

Lacy laughed. "You will pay me, won't you?" cried the dealer, hysterically. "You wouldn't rob a poor man, would you?"

"Fudge away," said the versatile rogue. "I'm havin' me holiday now, and I can't be disturbed by vulgar tradesmen."

Lacy immediately realized the mistake he had made and, learning the character of the telegram that had been sent to Scotland Yard, made quick preparations for shortening his vacation at the cozy seashore resort. He acted with characteristic disregard of conventionalities. He summoned a fisherman and hired him to take him out in a small boat, and hailed a Castle liner which was bound for South Africa. By the aid of a clever "cock and bull story" he induced the captain to take him aboard and before the Scotland Yard man reached Margate Lacy was calmly sailing the sea on his way to Cape Town.

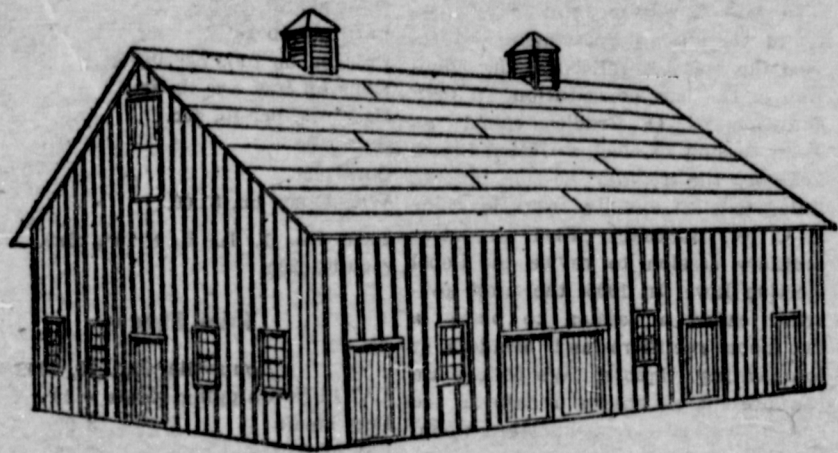
Superintendent Froest immediately telegraphed to the authorities at Cape Town, describing Lacy, and instructing them to apprehend the man on his arrival at that port. Lacy managed to get ashore and strolled about the African city, admiring the botanic gardens and the astronomical observatory with the enthusiasm of a tourist whose only desire is to profitably while away an idle hour. He was inspecting the fine new docks of the place when the agent of Scotland Yard clapped his hand on his shoulder and placed him under arrest. Lacy submitted with perfect good grace and was formally lodged in jail at Cape Town. Arrangements were made to have him returned to England the following day.

But, alas! his satisfaction was premature, for the daring Lacy jumped off the train while it was in motion and disappeared in the depths of a South African forest. The officer had the train stopped at the next station and, with the assistance of several other men, made a search of the woods. They finally located their man in an empty house a few miles from the point where he had jumped from

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

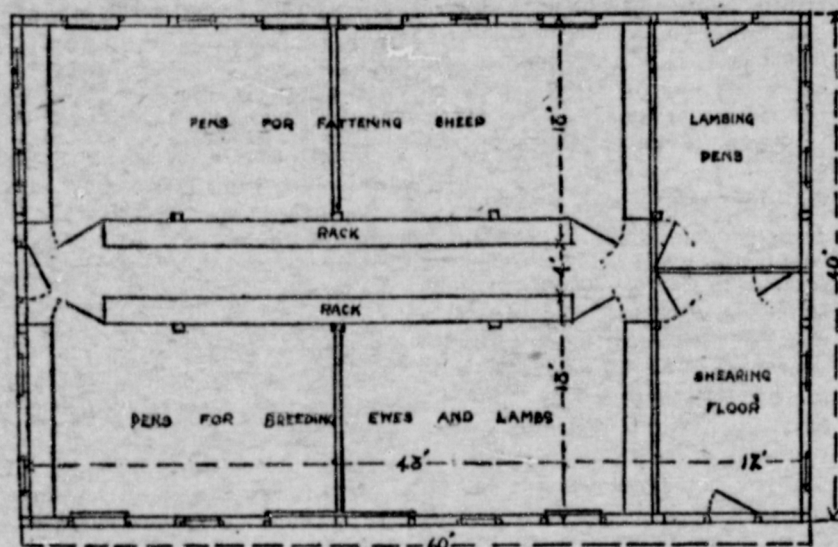
A GOOD SHEEP BARN—WHERE AND HOW TO BUILD IT

Select High, Dry Location—Mistake of Keeping Sheep Too Warm Must Be Avoided.



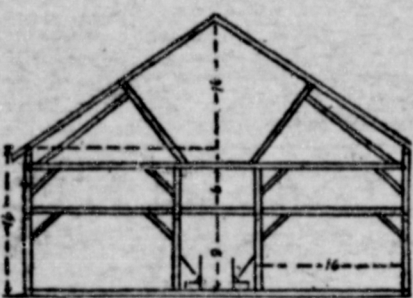
The Barn Complete.

When in pasture sheep will always sleep on the highest and driest parts of the field. This should be kept in mind in selecting the site for a sheep shed. Warm close sheds are likely to be injurious to the health of the sheep as the temperature of their blood is high and the fleece keeps in the body heat. Crowding is to be avoided, especially at the feeding rack. The accompanying plan, which is from the booklet "Practical Farm Buildings," by E. W. Bird & Son, Hamilton, Ont.,



The Ground Plan.

shows a building 40 feet wide and 60 feet long. It is in two stories, the first being nine feet high and the second



The Frame Plan.

and six feet from the floor to the eaves. The sills are 6 inches by 8 inches, resting preferably on stone foundations.

tion, and, if set on posts, they should be heavier. Doors are all four feet wide and those that are used by the sheep should be sliding. Windows are The "Grand Young Men" of the shed 3 feet wide and 4½ feet high. In the center of the sheep apartment there are double doors 10 feet wide. When both are opened and the center post removed a wagon can be driven through to remove manure. The feed racks are all permanent, as there is no necessity for their removal and

they form a wall for the passage-way which runs through the center. The loft will give storage space sufficient for fodder for the sheep.

Light for Hogs.—Darkness and health in the hog business are never found in the same place. The mortal enemy of all disease germs is the bright sunlight and this at some time or other should have access to every corner of the feed lot and breeding pens. Darkness brings dampness dampness brings on bad health and the losses sustained from this source are hard to estimate.

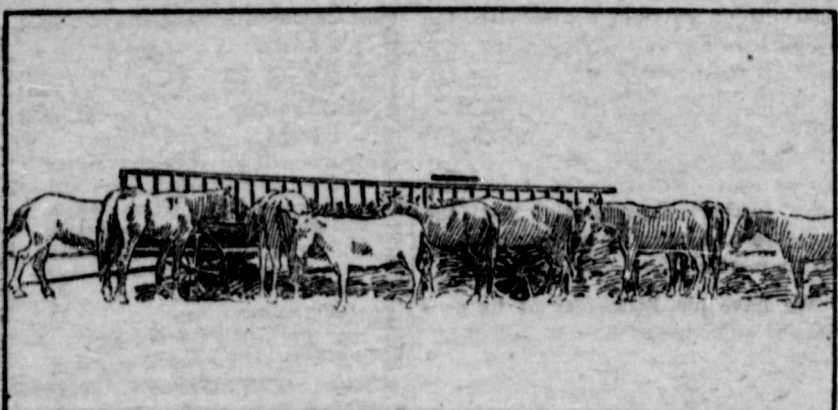
Second Crop Clover.—Second crop clover hay fed alone to western sheep, has given better results at lambing time than any of the other feeds tried, even clover hay and grain included.

and must be firm in quality. Where the bacon hog is desired, as a general rule it will be found most profitable to have the hogs fattened and finished for market at about five and one-half or six months of age.

Where the fat or lard hog is desired the most profitable age to market in order to meet the requirements of the market would be about eight to ten months. Hogs of this age should weigh in the neighborhood of 300 to 350 pounds. As a general rule, however, it may be stated that the greatest and especially the most economical gains are made on the younger animals. This is one point in favor of the bacon hog.

The season of the year at which the fattening should be done will depend upon various conditions. In a great many instances, hogs are fattened during the fall and early winter. In other instances they are fattened during the spring and early summer. Generally speaking the most economical gains can be made during the early fall or spring months. The weather is then not too cold nor too warm—in fact, about right for the best gains. In real cold weather a considerable amount of the feed is used for the production of heat to supply the heat required for the maintenance of the animal body.

A Good Portable Feed Rack



Observe That This Long Feed Rack Is Constructed on Wheels, Thus Making It Easy to Place Anywhere in the Feed Lot. It Also Avoids the Necessity of Unloading the Hay, as the Rack Can Be Hauled to the Hay Stack, Filled and Then Left in the Feed Lot Wherever Desired

DEAL LIGHTLY WITH THE DUNCE.

Reasons Why Some Children Simply Cannot Learn.

A small coterie of French doctors is at present studying school children, and has at the moment under its especial observation that infantile phenomenon known as the dunce. The existence of the dunce is frequently to be attributed, they declare, to faulty hygienic environment, unsuitable food or tactless treatment. Incidentally they assert that a disposition for mathematical studies is no criterion of a capacity for original or vigorous thought, and that the ability to deal with numbers is often observable in the very weak of mind, says the New York World.

The dunce, they say, is often anything but a dunce. The poor child may suffer from weakness of sight, or incipient deafness, and his teachers fail to note the fact. Morbid shyness and self-consciousness, often characteristic in children, are the so-called dullard's inability to learn. All children do not progress with the same alertness. The phenomenon of grow-ups who are ten years behind their age, in regard to mentality, has been noted by all physicians. Corvisart, Napoleon's doctor, declaring that these minds often prove the finest when they reach their maturity, and that the fact of their backwardness is invariably a sign that a ripe old age will be reached.

The personal character of children, say these French doctors, requires to be trained in respect to pluck, initiative and interest, before the purely mental attributes can be expected to come into play. Children who evince a dislike to play should be taught that success in play and kindred matters is the surest guaranty of success in the great game of life later on. Particular care must be taken in the selection of schools and school-surroundings for children who are unusually fat or overgrown, or who show a tendency to be what is known as "old-fashioned." When children are likely to become the butts of their companions, parents cannot be too careful in deciding as to how they shall be trained. Observation and the advice of physical attributes, are the safest guides if the rearing of wholesome men and women be, as it should be, the end of early education.

"Old Cy" Loves the Mazuma. Cy Young, the grand old Trojan among baseball men, is said to be one of the most economical men in the business. Unglaub, the new player that Washington recently secured from Boston, tells this story on Young:

It appears that when the Boston club was in Cleveland, which is not very many miles from Cy Young's big farm, Cy wished to telephone some instructions to his farm manager, and he resorted to the long distance telephone as a means of quick communication.

While Cy was telephoning, Unglaub and McConnell happened to stroll up to the telephone booth. When Young had ceased talking and was getting the necessary change out of his pocket to pay for his message, McConnell, who is a youngster just fresh from college said to Young:

"Consider the long distance telephone—"

"Yes," broke in Young with a wry expression on his countenance, as he began counting his change, "and see how quickly it makes you short."

How Presidents Died.

Death came to presidents and former presidents of the United States in the following ways: Washington's death was due to acute laryngitis; Adams, Madison and Monroe, practically to old age; Jefferson, chronic diarrhea; John Quincy Adams, paralysis; Jackson, dropsy; Van Buren, catarrhal affections of the throat and lungs; William Henry Harrison, pleurisy; Tyler, cause of death not given by biographers; Polk, cholera; Taylor, cholera morbus, combined with a severe cold; Fillmore, paralysis; Pierce, dropsy, Buchanan, rheumatic gout; Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, assassinated; Johnson, paralysis; Grant, cancer at the root of the tongue; Hayes, neuralgia of the heart; Arthur, heart trouble; Benjamin Harrison, pneumonia, and Grover Cleveland, heart failure following a complication of diseases.

Honored by the Mikado.

Prof. Abby Leach was presented by the mikado with a golden cup; a mark of great honor. Miss Leach is a member of the fellowship committee of the American school at Athens, and vice-president of the school and college organization of the middle states. She was the first Radcliffe student, then Harvard annex, who took her degrees at Vassar, later studying at the University of Leipzig. The cup is the first sent by the Japanese emperor to a woman, and is in recognition of her service to education.

As if He Had One.

"You'd feel flattered if I were to tell you what Miss Pert said about you at the ball last night."

"What was it?"

"She said you looked as if you had something on your mind."

Stayed Away.

"Did you go to the theater last week?"

"No. Nobody told me there was anything I ought not to see."—Washington Star.

Good Advice.

"What would you advise a man to do when he loses his hair?"

"Quit thinking about it."

The Trial of Peter and John

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 31, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 4:1-20. Memory verses 11, 12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness.

TIME.—The same afternoon as the last lesson, and the following morning. A few weeks or months, possibly a year or more after Pentecost.

PLACES.—Solomon's porch in the temple court; a prison; the hall of the sanhedrim near the temple; a private room in the city.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The miracle of healing the well known lame beggar; Peter's sermon proclaiming Jesus as the expected Messiah, and charging the Jews, especially their rulers, with the crime of murdering him, but calling on them to repent and be saved; and the fact that thousands became the disciples of Jesus and joined the new, enthusiastic community, all this aroused the leaders to put a stop to this religion which was "turning the world upside down."

(1) The Jewish authorities found that the new religious movement was the "installation of a new station for the distribution of currents of influential opinion," and they determined to cut the wires, and stop the flow of the current; but the only results were a shock to themselves, and more power and more lights. (2) "Fools!" they thought if they could but wring the neck of the crowing cock it would never be day."

While these 5,000 were all Jews, they were something more; a new stamp was on them (Stiffier), a new perfume, a new atmosphere was around them, a new light shone in their characters. They became new forces in the world. There was some such change in them as transformed Peter and John, the fishermen, into apostles who changed the face of the world.

The Comfort of the Imprisoned Apostles.—"The speakers went to prison; their words took wings, and flew to the uttermost parts of the earth. Here is a beautiful marvel. What vitality is in a spoken word! No wonder that men like Joubert and Emerson toll like slaves to put a thought into perfect language! Who would not be content to go to prison, or to death, if he could leave something like the Twenty-third Psalm or the Beatitudes, or the thirteenth chapter of 1 Corinthians, as his legacy to the world? Behind those prison bars the apostles comforted themselves by remembering that they had uttered words which would not return to Jesus Christ void, but would accomplish the work whereunto he had sent them."—Charles Frederic Goss.

The hall of the sanhedrim, according to both the latest great cyclopedias, was within the temple court. The sanhedrim sat in a semi-circle, with the president in the center, while opposite were three benches for the scholars of the sanhedrists, who thus practically learned law.

V. 8. "Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost." In fulfillment of Christ's promise (Matt. 10:19, 20). Thus Peter was given courage to speak the truth, and guided to the choice of the right things to say, and the best way of saying them. This was his first experience in speaking before this august assembly, and he, an unlearned fisherman, may well have quailed before such a tribunal with such power over his fortunes, even while he rejoiced at the opportunity to preach the Gospel to them. "Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost," is a thousand Peters: Peter multiplied by the very Deity. Peter—a straw blown away by the mocking wind, by himself. But Peter filled with the Holy Ghost was a man of war, a mighty captain, a soldier not to be put down; clothed with heavenly panoply, eloquent with heaven's thunder, gracious with heaven's love. "Ye rulers . . . and elders." Peter is respectful, but these very titles imply that they should be leaders in every good work, and favor all that would help the people.

V. 11. "This is the stone which was set at nought of you builders." Peter applies to the sanhedrim the Psalm (118:22), which he had heard the Master use to a deputation from this same sanhedrim. This symbolic imagery "seems to have been drawn from one of the stones, quarried, hewn, and marked, away from the site of the temple, which the builders, ignorant of the head architect's plans, or finding on it no mark, had put on one side as having no place in the building, but which was found afterward to be that on which the completeness of the structure depended, 'the head of the corner'—on which, as the chief corner stone, the two walls met and were bonded together."—Plumptre.

V. 23. On their return "to their own company," they all joined in a hymn of praise, quoting Ps. 146:8 and Ps. 2:1, 2, perhaps singing the whole of these psalms. Past deliverances of God's people gave assurance of triumph now.

Friendly Enemies.—In a sermon by Rev. W. C. Piggott in the London Sunday School Chronicle, on "Friendly Enemies," I find these words: "Sorrow, pain, trial, are real enemies of man, and the perfect life which he hopes for cannot come till these are banished; but often those things in life which seem most evidently hostile to our peace may be our protection against greater evils."

We learn not only obedience, we learn joy itself through the things which we suffer, and a modern writer has said, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of pleasure.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$1.00 in lower Model Schools, \$8.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:
On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY.—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

IN WASHINGTON

Necessary Work Delayed While Congress Splutters at President-Senate Tied of Both Tillman and Foraker—Money Bills Being Rushed.

Washington, D. C.
January 18, 1909.

Congress has spent so much time scolding the President that it is late in passing even the regular and necessary appropriation bills providing money to run the government. This past week it has worked pretty steadily at that business, and accomplished some results. On Saturday the Naval Affairs Committee brought in a report favoring two monster battleships, and an enlarged appropriation for the Navy. If this \$135,000,000 bill does not go through it will carry a "rider" aimed at Roosevelt and ordering that the so-called Marine Corps shall serve on board ships instead of on land, as Roosevelt ordered last fall. This action of Congress is useless because the President is Commander in Chief of the Navy, and moreover because he never ordered that the Marines should not serve on ships when they are needed there.

The size of the bill means that America will probably jump in first rank among the world's naval powers. Another thing that will help the Navy is the change of system in running it. At present there are seven separate Bureaus, utterly independent of one another and very jealous of one another. They often work at cross purposes. Mr. Newberry, now Secretary of the Navy, wanted to have the chiefs of these Bureaus meet together every week in a general council with several other officials, so as to lay plans to work together. But Roosevelt has decided that the "Bureaucracy" could have too much "say-so" under this plan, and he is arranging to have a general council which will not take in these self-important chiefs but will advise the Secretary independently on how the Department ought to be operated to get the best results. The members of this new Commission number such great men as Admiral Dewey, Captain Mahan and former Secretary Paul Morton. They are meeting frequently and deciding on the best form which their organization shall take.

NOT MUCH IN PARK-BOARD.
Another bill which Congress is now ready to pass is that dealing with River and Harbor Improvements. The members wanted to spend \$80,000,000 for such uses, and a majority of the Committee voted to report such a bill. Fortunately Chairman Burton believed that such expenditure in the face of our present poverty and hard times would be bad policy, and he rose up in the Committee room and told his Committee that in spite of their vote he would not report any such wasteful bill, and would not prepare it. The members immediately and shamefacedly "knuckled under," for none of them has the ability to prepare a bill, and they could not pass it thru the House against Burton's opposition, anyhow. So there will be a \$10,000,000 bill to carry on the work now in progress under what is known as the continuing contract system.

AFRAID OF ROOSEVELT.
There is a rumor that Congress will not pass any Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, because they are afraid that Roosevelt will veto it for not containing any appropriation for Secret Service. But Roosevelt is not that sort of man to do such an act, for the country needs the passage of the bill so that government business may proceed. The rumor doubtless grows out of the unearthy slowness of Congress in taking up the bill. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill, carrying increased salaries for the President, Vice-President, and Speaker of the House, is acceptable to the House because both the Speaker and Vice-President-elect Sherman are taken care of in it. But it is being held up in the Senate, where Democratic "filibustering" under Borah of Idaho promises to delay it indefinitely.

BOTHERED OVER MONEY.
Money matters are bothering the legislators a good deal. Senator Hopkins, who is understood to speak for Roosevelt, has just introduced a bill to extend the permissible bond issue for the Panama Canal from \$133,000,000 to \$500,000,000. Thus it is admitted that the Canal will cost close to the latter amount of money. Not all the bonds will be issued at once but they would be put out whenever required. Such an authorization would also furnish a ready means to expand the country's circulation whenever a panic arose.

The friends of the Postal Savings system are being suppressed by Senator Aldrich, "boss" of the Senate, who hopes that public sentiment will complete the change which is now taking place and will permit the founding of a regular Bank of the

United States, such as all other civilized nations except America now have. If such a change should come soon it would perhaps do away with the postal banks, and if not, the latter would be an additional complication which the framers of the new measure would have to meet. Advocates of the savings banks think that they would furnish a basis on which to rely for precedent and guidance when the time for a good national bank shall come.

TARIFF PREPARATIONS.

The tariff makers are wrestling with the question of whether to impose a tax on coffee, for the sake of the revenue. Just now there is a complete control of coffee by some New York firms and the Brazilian government, so that these people could simply put up the price of coffee and make our people pay the tariff, whereas ordinarily the competition between foreign sellers would cause them to sell at the same price and pay the tax themselves. But the coffee monopoly is said to be very insecure, and coffee from other places than Brazil will soon be supplied in large enough quantities to break the "corner" and then it would be the foreign sellers instead of the American buyers who would pay the tax. Probably the tax will be put on.

The Democrats are getting together data with which to confute the Republican tariff exponents. The entire field of tariff revision has been farmed out among the various Democrats whose training warrants such a trust, and it is thought that they will be able to give some exciting debates on the question when it comes up after Taft's inauguration. They will not prepare a counter-bill but will content themselves with trying to criticize the Republican measures.

TILLMAN AND FORAKER.

The Tillman and Foraker scandal may be treated in a few words. Washington is sick of them and gives them little attention. Tillman's speech of Monday was like an impotent volcano which can spout nothing more solid than evil vapors. On Tuesday he called Attorney General Bonaparte a liar. On Wednesday he complained that his mail was being tampered with. On Thursday he delivered another speech of sheer vilification, including Postmaster General Meyers with Bonaparte and Roosevelt as being guilty of malicious falsehoods. The Senate does not want to investigate his case. The facts are apparent, and they do not warrant criminal prosecution, but look bad to the average honest man. It is thought that Tillman is beside himself with disease and with longstanding jealousy of President Roosevelt. He is demanding that his acts be investigated.

Senator Foraker harangued the Senate again on Tuesday about the discharge of the Negro troops who are said to have raided Brownsville. Little heed was paid to him, although the Senate passed his resolution asking for an investigation of how the President spent the emergency fund of \$3,000,000 voted for President McKinley in 1899. Senator Foraker will pass out of the Senate next March, to be succeeded by Theodore E. Burton. It is said that the negroes of the United States will employ Foraker as a lawyer to take their cases into the courts and will give him \$30,000 for doing it. This looks like "easy money" for Foraker, but it is pretty hard on the negroes inasmuch as their case has long since been practically settled, unfortunately perhaps.

FIGHT WITH PRESIDENT.

Congress' fight with the President continues stubbornly. There will be an investigation of the Secret Service, because the special committee appointed for that purpose find it would take them many months to really investigate, and as a matter of fact they know that the service is all right. But they have passed a bill permitting a Missouri company to dam the Missouri River to get power for milling purposes, and since the President vetoed such a bill relating to the rainy River last year it is evident that they intend to rebuke him and protest against his policy. He believes that water power belongs to the people, and that its users should pay a license to the people's government. Constitutionally his position may be queer, but there will be a fight of several years on the matter, and just now he has vetoed this bill. The Senate is holding up the appointment of Dan J. Keefe as Commissioner of Immigration, made last December because it thinks that Roosevelt is personally interested in Mr. Keefe. Senator Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, is leader in this. Mr. Gore, who tends to be startling in his statements, filled a discarded speaking appointment of Adam Bede, the House funny man, at Pittsburgh this week and attacked Roosevelt in his speech. The Senate also wants to investigate Roosevelt's order relating to the site of the old Union Depot in Wash-

ington, which it hopes may be proved to have been wrongful. Another means of "spitting" the President is to refuse to appoint Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to fill out Mr. Root's place for the last five weeks of the Roosevelt administration. The Senate is also to probe the alleged monopolistic merger of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company with United States Steel by Mr. Roosevelt's permission; although it is not at all disturbed by the disclosure of the world-wide powder monopolistic trust by the Department of Justice this week.

ROOSEVELT'S LITTLE STUNT.

In the midst of all this hostility and rancor Roosevelt did a characteristic act last Wednesday. He mounted his favorite horse at four o'clock in the morning and with a few friends went on a good long horse back ride, covering 98 miles in Virginia before his return that night. Mr. Roosevelt has instructed the Attorney General to prosecute for libel the newspapers which charged the government with dishonesty in the Panama Canal sale. The question is raised as to whether libel against the government is not seditious, instead of being mere felony actionable in law. At any rate the President will make things lively for the papers in question.

Mr. Roosevelt showed his fairness and his spirit of democracy last Thursday by receiving at the White House a party of leaders of organized labor including Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. He joked with Gompers about the way the latter had been jolted by him in the recent election. In this connection it is interesting to note that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will not ask for pardon from their prison sentences, if report is true, but will prefer to pose as martyrs. It has been incorrectly stated that there is a breach between Taft and Roosevelt. Taft is not appointing Roosevelt men to his Cabinet,—that is all.

America is to have an Academy of Arts and Letters corresponding to the French Academy of Immortals, if a bill introduced by Senator Lodge is passed, and it may easily be. This is a splendid idea. It is said by those who are qualified to discuss the matter.

BIG LAND FRAUDS.

Startling information has come out of big land frauds, which the government has unearthed and will prosecute if Congress will furnish the necessary funds. Secretary Garfield alleges that in the last few years public land worth \$110,000,000 has been stolen, 32,000 separate crimes having been committed. He asks a million dollars to prosecute these. It is beginning to be whispered that it was in view of these frauds that Roosevelt made such a fuss over the secret service appropriation, and that Congress, after all that has taken place, will not dare to refuse the money for these cases. If that is what happened, it shows that Roosevelt has, as usual, come out ahead in his little mix-up with Congress.

A. Z. WINS AGAIN.

(Continued from First Page.)
For the first time in several years Pres. Frost was able to be present coming down from Louisville for the occasion. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the debate as well as the demeanor of the audience and congratulated the students on their showing.

The judges were as announced last week. Except that Jerre Sullivan of Richmond failed to come, and Supt. Coates of the Richmond public school was chosen in his place.

The question as stated was: "RESOLVED: That the tendency toward centralization of power in the Federal government is dangerous to the best interests of the Republic." The affirmative, held by Phi Delta, was supported by D. O. Bowman, Charley Flanery and L. L. Shadoin. Alpha Zeta, in the negative, was represented by Marshall Vaughn, A. H. Meese and Bodle Thompson.

Following is a table showing the average markings of the three judges: AFFIRMATIVE.

Speaker	Argument	Eng.	Total
	75	25	100
	per cent per cent per cent		
Bowman	70.8	22.3	93.1
Flanery	72.5	21.3	93.8
Shadoin	69.8	18.5	88.3
Total	213.1	62.1	275.2
Rebuttal:			
Shadoin	61.	16.	77.
Total	274.1	78.1	352.2
NEGATIVE.			
Vaughn	68.	21.8	89.8
Meese	73.	22.7	95.7
Thompson	71.3	24.	95.3
Total	212.3	68.5	280.5
Rebuttal:			
Meese	73.	23.	96.
Total	285.3	91.5	376.8
	274.1	78.1	352.2
Difference	11.2	13.	24.6

The affirmative opened the debate with the idea that in spite of present prosperity or the naturalness or the necessity of some centralization does not change the fact that centralization has gone beyond the danger line. The, emphasized that the danger might be averted, that a tendency may or may not proceed to an effect. The affirmative laid down five best interests of the republic as fundamental and well established. They are these: national and local affairs should receive careful attention; the three functions of government, legislative, executive and judiciary, should be exercised independently; power should never be centralized in the hands of a few individuals; the dual form of government should not be impaired; the constitution should be held inviolate. Each of these principles has been violated to a certain extent, the affirmative held even to the point of danger. Today serious issues are not given careful consideration in Congress because the federal government is being overloaded. The three functions are being confused, the president dictates to Congress and criticizes judges, the courts exercise executive and legislative power in abuse of the right to issue injunctions. Power is passing into the hands of the Speaker, a few committeemen, small commissions and the president. Overloading the federal government unbalances the dual system. The government is gaining by implied powers to an unjustifiable extent. While at present the results are salutary, each contains significant elements of danger to the welfare of the nation and the perpetuation of the republic.

The negative took the following position:—

The words "centralization" and "dangerous" were first defined, a distinction being made between legitimate centralization, and illegitimate centralization, or usurpation. Dangerous, was defined as involving a comparison of the good and the evil of this tendency, since all forms of government are more or less imperfect, the element of danger being always present. From this stand-point the question would be non-debatable, being a matter of fact instead of an open question.

Upon this foundation the negative developed their line of argument, holding that the tendency toward centralization of power in the Federal Government was not only not dangerous, but was actually beneficial to the best interests of the republic; first, because it is a natural tendency, since it is in direct response to the popular demand for larger and better national life, and is in harmony with our territorial expansion, our social and economic growth, and our political development; second, because it is a safe tendency, in that it does not over-ride the Constitution, has proper limitations, and promotes the political welfare of the republic; and third, because it is a necessary tendency, since the great problems of the times demand it, by reason of their having an interstate or national interest which the states absolutely can not handle, and which demand the assistance of the federal government.

A STATEMENT

The Kentucky Anti-Saloon League asks its constituents all over the commonwealth to press the work in circulating petitions to His Excellency, Governor Augustus E. Willson, asking for a special session of the legislature to pass the uniform county unit bill, and not to include in the call any such measures as the re-districting bill which would serve to embarrass the county unit measure as did happen at the last regular session.

Our reason for so doing, in spite of the fact that His Excellency, the Governor, has given expression to his unwillingness to do so upon information conveyed to him through newspaper reports of our intentions in the matter of the petition are as follows:

1. We have not yet had an opportunity to present to Governor Willson our petitions and the grounds we have for asking for an extraordinary session of the legislature. We have strong hope that when we can formally get our case before him that he will give it favorable consideration. We are aware of the governor's willingness to give one weight to all the light we can throw upon the question we will submit to him, and we have such confidence in his fairness in not prejudicing the matter in advance of our presentation to him, that we are emboldened to carry forward the task of preparing our petitions and arguments. We are confident of such fair and impartial hearing as he always gives to other matters claiming rightfully the attention of the executive.

2. Section 80 of the constitution gives the governor power to call the legislature in extraordinary session. This does not necessarily require an emergency to exist, but such a state

of affairs beyond the ordinary and customary as warrants a session in addition to the ordinary sessions required by law. We believe we have a state of affairs above the ordinary and which comes well within reasons for an extra session equally as strong as these upon which previous governors have called such sessions.

In 1893 Governor John Y. Brown called the "Long Parliament" to revise the statutes following the adoption of the new constitution. In 1897, Governor W. O. Bradley called an extra session to elect a United States Senator, the regular session having failed to elect one. In 1900, Governor J. C. W. Beckham called an extraordinary session to revise the Gobel election law. In 1905, the same governor called a session to place a tax upon rectifiers and blenders of intoxicating liquors. We believe we can present as strong a case as the special session above described would indicate as necessary to move the mind of the executive.

3. We feel convinced that the present legislature will certainly pass the county unit bill if allowed a clear field, free of measures which would obstruct it. It would have passed at the last session but for the complications arising from the election for United States Senator and the measure for the redistricting the state. These complications we do not attempt to describe. If the county unit bill be introduced at a session along with the redistricting bill, the liquor senators will control the legislature and we will fail. We did not fail last time because the present legislature is not committed to our measure, for we think it is so committed, but because of the complications arising from the opportunity both measures afford the liquor senators to play one against the other. If the governor will give us a clear field, we are confident of winning. The whiskey and beer interests think so, for they are fiercely protesting against an extra session for the consideration of the county unit bill.

4. If the uniform county unit bill is passed at a special session called in the near future, we can, within the next twelve months, carry about twenty counties, or all but four or five counties in Kentucky for the prohibition of the saloon and thus relieve the long suffering population of these counties from the iniquitous bondage they suffer, the crimes committed and the disorders engendered. Relief from saloons will afford these sections opportunity to spring forward, not only to improve moral conditions, but to better commercial and industrial circumstances.

5. We believe Gov. Willson has the opportunity of his life to render Kentucky an unparalleled service by this special session for which we are praying him. He can fulfill the obligations of his party platform and make the moral citizenship of this state his debtors through all the future. The present legislature was elected to pass this measure at a great cost and labor on the part of the temperance people. If the governor does not grant our request this work must all be done over again. We think the liquor traffic, since it is responsible for 80 or 90 per cent of the crime of Kentucky is not entitled to consideration in this matter as against the temperance people who are seeking to restore law and order and to second along the line of efforts against the crime-breeding saloon the work of the governor in another direction to make the law supreme and sustain the public order of the state.

Therefore we are asking our people to press the work of circulating and sending in petitions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The vote in the lower house on the county unit bill in the last session of the general assembly stood 74 to 14. A large majority in the senate were committed to the measure, but the complications mentioned prevented it from leaving the packed committee. To those who claim that if an extra session is called, that this same committee will consider the measure, we reply that when it stands on its merits, separate and apart from entanglements with the election of a United States Senator and the redistricting bill, that a sufficient number in the senate are committed to its passage to take it out of committee and pass it. The senate can discharge the committee from further consideration of the measure and bring it up on the floor on its merits.

We have but little fear of its passage if an extra session is called.

Loyalty to Friends.

Never permit yourself to comment unfavorably upon a friend. If you have a complaint, carry it in person to the individual concerned. Loyalty is the life breath of real friendship, and if there were more loyalty there would be fewer broken friendships.

THE MARKET

Beech Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu., \$1 and \$1.20.
Cabbage, 3/4c, per lb.
Apples, \$2.00 per bu.
Eggs per doz. 25c.
Butter per lb. 25c.
Bacon, per lb. 12 1/2c.
Ham per lb. 16 1/2c.
Lard per lb 12 1/2c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 8c.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Feathers, per lb. 40c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn, 70c.
Wheat, per bu. \$1.00.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x6x8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 20, 1909.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 60 5 75
Beef steers 3 00 5 00
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 50
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 65
Feeders 3 00 4 50
Stockers 2 00 4 25
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 7 25 7 75
Medium 4 00 6 00
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up 6 25
130 to 160 lbs 5 75
Pigs 4 75 5 20
Roughs 5 75 down
SHEEP—Best lambs 5 00 6 00
Culls 3 00 5 00
Fat sheep 4 00 down.
Mess pork \$12 50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 12c, heavy to medium 11 1/2c.
Breakfast bacon, 15c.
Sides 10 1/2c.
Bellies, 13c.
Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders 9c.
LARD—Pure tierces 11c; tub 11 1/4c; pure leaf, tierces 12 1/4; firkins 12 1/4; tubs 12 1/4c.
EGGS—Case count, 27c.
BUTTER—Packing, 18c; creamery, 30c lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2c, 6 lb. tubs, 24c.
POULTRY—Hens 11c; roosters, 5 1/2c; springers, 12-16c, ducks, 11c, turkeys 14 and 15c; geese 7c, aquilrels, \$1.25, rabbits \$1.25 \$1.40.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 1.08 1/2.
OATS—New No. 3 white 53c; No. 3 mixed 52 1/2c.
CORN—No. 3 white 66c; No. 3 mixed 62 1/2c.

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W. M. STOUT,
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M. S. S. POULTRY FENCE—Very Close Mesh.
Completed fence better and 50% cheaper than netting.
Write for catalog showing full line of fencing for all purposes.
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Hides and Wool
Feathers, Tallow, Bones, Ginseng, Golden Seal, Yellow Root, May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.
M. Sabel & Sons,
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manless Land of Plenty.
If we judge by agricultural resources and special natural advantages, Australia must become one of the greatest countries in the world.—Life, Melbourne.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

LOCAL TIME TABLE, L. & N.
Northbound 1.30 p. m. 4.01 a. m.
Southbound 11.14 a. m. 12.26 a. m.

Miss Bess Hays was shopping in Richmond last Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles Sharp of Richmond was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Preston the latter part of last week.

Mr. R. H. Chrisman was in Cincinnati the first of the week on business.

Mr. Carl Kirk arrived last week and will be in school for the winter term.

Mrs. Frank Hays returned last Wednesday from a visit with relatives at Winchester.

WANTED:—Corn at the College Barns.

Mr. A. W. Stewart of Silver Creek was in town Monday.

Mrs. Everett Todd and children of Brassfield spent last week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lewis.

Mr. Edgar Moore is assisting in keeping books in Berea Bank and Trust Co.

A Baptist Young People's Union was organized last Sunday afternoon at the Baptist church by the pastor, the Rev. R. L. Brandenburg.

WANTED:—Corn at the College Barns.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pigg who have been visiting with relatives and friends since Christmas returned to their home at Tuscola, Ill. this week.

Mr. R. L. Richardson was in Cincinnati the first of the week.

Pres. and Mrs. Frost gave a reception at their home Monday evening to the Convocation in honor of Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Allen, of Toledo, O.

The young lady sympathizers of Phi Delta gave the young men of the society a reception Tuesday evening at the Industrial Building.

DOLLAR REWARD:—For the return to Citizen office of a gold bracelet marked M. B. Lost on Chestnut street.

Prof. C. D. Lewis' mother from Eu-bank is visiting in Berea.

Some confusion has arisen thru the publishing last week, by request, of the poem by Mr. Racer entitled "In Memory of Mother". The poem was in honor of Mrs. Mary A. Kirby, and not of Mr. Racer's own mother.

There has been considerable interest in town over the stabbing of County Assessor Boyd Wagers by W. D. Oldham over a card game in Richmond early Sunday morning. Mr. Wagers was cut very near the jugular vein, but is now practically out of danger.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16, 1909.

The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am spending several days in this part of the country.

1. To get better acquainted with the Famous Underfeed warm air furnaces and steam and hot-water heaters. Will have one in my house for demonstration in a few days.

2. I am looking for a better quality of iron for stove and furnace pipe

3. I am looking for a good honest galvanized sheet for the 1909 roofing

ness.

I am getting a great many new and good points for the sheet-metal business in general.

Truly yours for a better metal roof for the coming season,

Henry Lengfeller.

Had Many Changes of Hair.

Women's hairdressing was expensive in the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth at one time was possessed of no fewer than 80 sets of false hair.

WANTED. — Reliable, energetic man to sell lubricating oils, greases and paints in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Stetson Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR RENT.
House on Richmond street next to Baptist church, 8 large rooms two halls, good barn, for particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE:—Seven farms, ranging from 50 to 370 acres. All good land, most all in grass. Some very good blue grass, good houses and orchards. Will sell on reasonable terms. One mile from Panola.

Robert Lakes,
Panola, Ky.

P. O. OPEN SUNDAYS

For better accommodation of the public the office will be open on Sundays from 8:30 to 9:30 a. m. and from 2:00 to 3:00 p. m.

The opening and closing at these hours will be strictly observed and if you wish to get your mail you must call at the above time named as there will be no going in after these hours.

Yours respectfully,
E. L. Robinson, Postmaster

FIRE LOSS HEAVY.

The new year seems to have started for as bad a record as the old one had in the matter of fires in Berea, and what was probably the worst of recent years in the amount of damage done occurred about noon Monday when Bob Richardson's stores on Chestnut street were burned to the ground with all their contents and his household furniture.

The two buildings were valued at over \$1,500, and the stock at nearly three times as much, so that with the household furniture the total damage to him will be nearly if not quite \$7,000. In addition, and directly due to the fire, was heavy loss both to Mr. Engle and R. H. Chrisman due to having their stock dragged thru the streets in the efforts of their confused friends to save them. At one time both stores seemed doomed, but the heroic efforts for which Berea's boys are noted in such cases were made, and except for blistered paint both buildings are uninjured. The low height of Chrisman's building and its tin roof did much toward making it possible to save it.

The task which confronted the workers when they arrived was fully as difficult as that on Depot street last summer, and they rose to it as nobly. Led by Marshall Tatum and Deputy Sheriff Johnson, they ran in between the burning store and Chrisman's building, and got water where it would do the most good. The heat was terrific and those mentioned, with Stanley Van Winkle, Dave Williams, John Johnson and others did remarkable work. If it had not been for them Chrisman's store would have certainly gone up. His loss from damaged goods will be near \$500.

An immense crowd saw the fight against the flames, the street being packed for a long way, and many women even wading bravely out into the mud for a closer view. Both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Chrisman happened to be in Cincinnati at the time of the fire. Mr. Richardson had between \$5,000 and \$6,000 insurance.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Pres. Frost returned Friday from Lexington to attend the Inter-Society Debate, returning to his field work Tuesday.

Mrs. Frost who has been in the East in the interest of the college returned home Saturday.

Prof Henry Penniman was in town over Sunday.

Secretary Gamble returned from Lexington, where he has been in the interests of the college, Tuesday for one day. He spent last Sunday with his wife at a Cincinnati hospital, and is greatly encouraged with the improvement she is making. He sang Sunday morning and evening in Dr. Herget's church in Cincinnati.

Mr. L. N. Taylor, Supt. of Schools of Pulaski Co., was in Berea a couple of days this week. Wednesday morning he met the students from that County and organized a Pulaski Co. Club of which Royal Estes was elected president and Walter Roberts secretary. Further organization will be completed later.

Dr. Allen, who came for the debate and delivered three addresses, and Mrs. Allen were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Ellis.

State Supt. Crabbe and Supt. Coates of Richmond public schools, were in town Friday for the Inter-Society debate.

Miss Anna Smith returned last Friday from a week's vacation.

School Superintendent Taylor of Pulaski County was a college visitor Tuesday.

Prof. Raine went to Louisville to attend the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. State Committee, of which he is a member.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

NEXT LECTURE COURSE

The coming lecture course is to be very fine and attractive; it will consist of four numbers, one more than in the Fall Term—two of which will be musical and two lectures.

The first will be a lecture recital by Mr. Paul M. Pearson, Professor of public speaking, Swathmore college, and editor of "Talent." Mr. Pearson is a reader with rare faculty for interpreting authors and gives an entertainment with humorous and instructive. His selections are taken from such writers as Riley, Dunbar, Harris, Field, Poe, Lowell, Kipling, Tennyson and favorite hymns. The fact that he has appeared nine times at Chautauqua, New York, the most critical audiences in America, is proof of his worth and ability.

The number by far the most expensive for the lecture committee is the Schilkret Hungarian Orchestra. The company consists of eight young Hungarians, every one of whom is pronounced an artist. Mr. Schilkret was summoned to the White House to play at the wedding of Miss Alice Roosevelt. A lover of music will not miss this treat; no one else can afford to. The date has been put on a holiday so that every body can attend.

The third number will be given by the four musical artists of well established reputation. The pianist and violinists have received highest praises; both vocalists are strongly recommended.

The closing number will be given by Col. Bain, a universal favorite on the American lecture platform, a native Kentuckian, an eloquent apostle of temperance who will receive a warm welcome at Berea, not only because of his charming personality, but for sake of the cause which he so ably advocates.

The lecture committee are deeply grateful to the public and students for liberal support last term and confidently trust for a continuance. A much more expensive course if offered for less money. Course tickets good for the four numbers are offered for the low price of sixty-five cents.

Dates and prices are as follows:
Date Attraction Sing. Ad.
Jan. 23. Prof. Pearson 30c.
Feb. 22. Orchestra 50c.
Mar. 27. Four Artists 50c.
Spring Term Col. Bain 30c.
Course tickets, 65 cents.
Children under fifteen, half price.
Family tickets, including parents and children under twenty-one 20 per cent discount.

In behalf of the committee.
George Norton Ellis, chairman.

THE PROGRESSIVE SOUTH

(Editor in Collier's Weekly.)
Speaking to Southerners, Walter H. Page, himself from North Carolina, regretted the Republican solidity of States like Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania; and not less the Democratic solidity of Texas and Virginia. A breaking up of unbending, fixed political habits, North or South, he declared, would help along the day when men "May walk by thought and not by

formulas, and act by convictions and not by traditions."

In the same speech he said: "We must have in the South a Democratic Party of tolerance and a Republican Party of character; and neither party must be ranged on lines of race."

Mr. Page represents that strength and intelligence which once gave to the South its leadership. He is of the party of Southerners so appreciatively described in Mr. Ray Stannard Baker's volume, "Following the Color Line." He puts his views squarely: "Men who prefer compliment to achievements may regard this as treason; let them make the most of it."

The South has other men like Mr. Page. It has President Alderman, and Edgar Murphy, and Chancellor Barrow, and Dr. S. C. Mitchell, and President Houston, and increasing thousands of whom these are but examples among the leaders. These men, as Mr. Baker puts it, have courage and vision, and self-criticism. Turning away from that love of praise and hatred of criticism under which countries stagnate or go backward, these men shed light, they spur onward to new beliefs and strong activities. While others capture an easy popularity by flattering prejudice, these real leaders point out needs and how to meet them. They work for open-mindedness; they make for strength and progress.

Hat as Badge of Slavery.
With the ancient Greeks the hat was simply an appendage of the traveler. The free citizen preferred to go bareheaded and only put on his broad-brimmed petasus for protection against the sun when on a long journey. The uncovered head was part of his dignity, for the slaves and workmen wore always a kind of pointed skull cap.

An Official Report.
The following report was sent by a subordinate inspector to his chief in the telephone service. It concerned a faulty house connection: "Found wire with no outside outside. Put inside wire outside and outside inside. Need more outside for inside."—Youth's Companion.

Snake Superstitions.
The Sanskrit name for a serpent means "having poison in the dye," that is, the fatal power to kill at a glance. Perhaps from some such notion as this the gratifying superstition arose in Morocco that if a magic rain fell on April 27 and got into the eyes of snakes and scorpions, they would go blind.

A Tea Substitute.
It is a very well-known fact on the continent that a raw egg is a certain restorer of tired nerves. A French or a German woman will eat a couple of raw eggs for a pick-me-up just as the English woman takes a cup of strong tea, and feels much refreshed thereby.

Snakes as Ghosts.
The Zulus and other primitive peoples regard snakes as ancestral ghosts, the notion arising partly from the uncanny nature of the serpent, partly from its fondness of living near graves and then crawling into houses—as though it might be revisiting an old home.

ABOUT ADVERTISING—NO. 7

The Cannon That Modernized Japan

By Herbert Kaufman.

Business is no longer a man to man contact, in which the merchant and the patron establish a *personal* bond, any more than battle is a hand-to-hand grapple, where bone and muscle and sinew decide the outcome. *Trade* as well as *war* has changed in its aspect—both are now fought at long range.

Just as a present day army of heroes would have no opportunity to display the *individual* valor of its members, just so a merchant who counts upon his personal acquaintance for success is a relic of the past—a *business dodo*.

Japan changed her policy of exclusion to foreigners after a fleet of warships battered down the Satsuma fortifications. The Samurai, who had hitherto considered their blades and bows good enough, discovered that one cannon was mightier than all the swords in creation if they could not get near enough to use them. Japan profited by the lesson. She did not wait until further ramparts were battered to pieces, but was satisfied with her *one* experience and proceeded to modernize her methods.

The merchant who doesn't advertise is pretty much in the same position as that in which Japan stood when her eyes were opened to the fact that *times had changed*. The long range publicity or a competitor will as surely destroy your business as the cannon of the foreigners crumbled the walls of Satsuma. Unless you take the lesson to heart, unless you realize the importance of advertising, not only as the means of *extending* your business but for *defending* it as well, you must be prepared to face the consequences of a folly as great as that of a duelist who expects to survive in a contest in which his adversary bears a sword twice the length of his own.

Don't think that it's *too late* to begin because there are so many stores which have had the advantage of years of cumulative advertising. The city is growing. It will grow even more next year. It needs *increased trading facilities* just as it's hungry for new neighborhoods.

But it will never again support neighborhood stores. Newspaper advertising has eliminated the strength of being *locally prominent*, and five cent street car fares have cut out the advantage of being "around the corner." A store five miles away can reach out through the columns of the daily newspaper and draw your next door neighbor to its aisles, while you sit by and see the people on your own block enticed away without your being able to retaliate or supply new customers to take their place.

It is not a question of your ability to *stand* the cost of advertising but of being able to *survive without* it. The thing you have to consider is not only an *extension* of your business but holding *what you already have*.

Advertising is an *investment*, the cost of which is in the same proportion to its *returns* as seeds are to the *harvest*. And it is just as preposterous for you to consider publicity as an expense as it would be for a farmer to hesitate over purchasing a fertilizer if he discovered that he could *profitably* increase his crops by *employing* it.

(Copyright, 1908, by Tribune Company, Chicago.)

A Simple Remedy

Cardui is a purely vegetable extract, a simple, non-intoxicating remedy, recommended to girls and women, of all ages, for womanly pains, irregularity, falling feelings, nervousness, weakness, and any other form of sickness, peculiar to females.

TAKE **CARDUI**
It Will Help You

Mrs. A. C. Beaver, of Unicoi, Route No. 1, Marbleton, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains, feet swelled, pain in right side, headache, pains in shoulders, nervous palpitation, and other troubles I cannot mention, but I took Wine of Cardui and have found it the best medicine I ever used, for female troubles." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING LINE OF GOODS

Ladies' and Children's
HATS, COATS, SKIRTS,

Queen Quality and R. J. R. Shoes
Underwear Hosiery Corsets
Dress Goods and Trimmings

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel

MRS. S. R. BAKER,

Phone 123

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky

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A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



A Wisconsin man has been arrested for carrying a satchel full of Bibles. Another instance of too much of a good thing.

Look to your liver. More suicides are caused by a bad digestion than by unhappy affairs of the heart or smashed finances.

Wu Ting Fang says that our prison system is too good for China, but it doesn't follow that it's any too good for the United States.

The bicycle is said to be enjoying a revival all over the country, though several cities have nothing to say against their street railway systems.

A French count has been arrested for dishonestly stealing a pearl necklace from an American woman in Paris, instead of marrying her and stealing it honestly.

Minister Wu Ting Fang has been given the honorary degree of LL. D. by the Iowa State university. He already had the honorary title of "Master of the Question Mark."

After being locked in a freight car for a week with nothing to eat but raw potatoes, the tramp who tried the experiment does not think enough of it to start a raw potato cult.

A New Jersey minister is advising the men of his congregation to allow their wives to have the last word always. And as this is one bit of good advice that is pretty likely to be followed.

Balloon experiments are attracting more than common attention just now, and no wonder, with the mercury in the nineties. Balloons can go straight up to where it is cool in less time than it takes to tell about it.

A conscience-stricken man in New Jersey has returned to Washington \$40,000, representing the sum of \$10,000 taken from the government some years ago, with interest up to date, thus making complete restitution.

The president of the Carnegie Institution promises a fortune and fame to the man who can introduce to the public bread that tastes less like cotton batting than the stuff that now passes for that article. Women should also be allowed to compete.

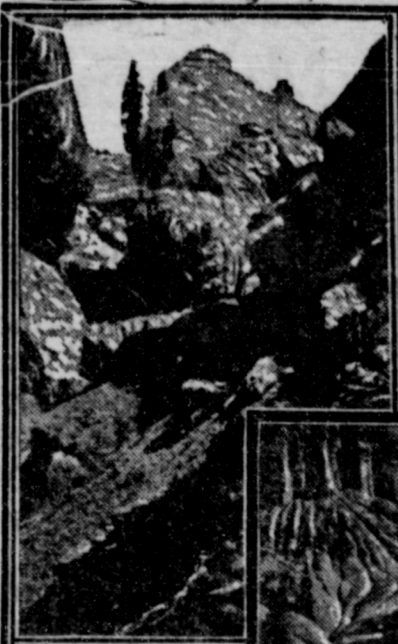
The feminine residents of Main Line, a fashionable suburb of Philadelphia, are wearing sandals because they say this footwear is "sensible and comfortable," but the wise public, reflecting that there never was a style adopted by women for this reason alone, will suspect that the sandals are really worn to show off the pretty feet of the wearers.

A lot of those silver cups, table casters and things given to Whitelaw Reid's daughter by the British nobility are in the class of what the everyday bride privately designates as junk because she can make no use of them. Miss Reid will not have the satisfaction enjoyed by other brides, however, of trading her gifts off for something she likes better. She will have to keep them and pretend to be delighted with them.

Justice Harlan at 75 has just run up against one of those rumors in the newspapers that he was about to resign. It makes him say somewhat tartly: "I cannot imagine how it is that two or three times a year a report is printed that I am going to retire from the bench. The fact is that I have never contemplated, much less considered, such a thing. I will retain my position as long as I keep my present good health, and I do not propose for these reports of my retirement to go uncontradicted."

Some time ago the Springfield Republican advised hotel keepers that it would be a good thing to have a supply of pajamas, night robes and toilet articles in store to loan to luckless travelers who had been unexpectedly detained in town, or had forgotten to take these necessary things along. One of the great New York hotels announces that it will make the innovation, and this is met by a statement from Philadelphia that the leading hotel there has been accustomed to supply such needs for a long time past. It is a good precedent.

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

FANTASTIC FORMATIONS IN COLORADO PRESERVED TO NATION BY PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION



FANTASTIC SHAPES FORMED BY EROSION OF LAVA FORMATION



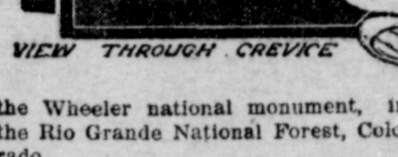
VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

VIEW SHOWING NUMEROUS WINDING CANYONS, BROKEN RIDGES, PINNACLES AND BUTTES

Historical interest also attaches to the region as it is believed that the ill-fated expedition of Gen. John C. Fremont was overtaken by disaster in this immediate vicinity and was forced to turn back.

This expedition which proved so unfortunate was the fourth which Gen. Fremont made across the continent, and was undertaken at his own expense after he had resigned from the army in 1848. His object was the finding of a practicable passage to California by way of the upper waters of the Rio Grande. With 33 men and 120 mules he made his way through the country of the Utes, Apaches, Comanches and other tribes of Indians then at war with the United States.

In attempting to cross the great Sierra, covered with snow, his guide lost his way, and Gen. Fremont's party encountered horrible suffering from cold and hunger, a portion of them being driven to cannibalism. All of his animals and one-third of his men perished, and he was forced to retrace his steps to Santa Fe. And it is supposed that it was in this spot which has been designated as the Wheeler national monument that this terrible tragedy was enacted, and skeletons of mules, bits of harness and camp equipment found there give credence to the belief.



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE



VIEW THROUGH CREVICE

The Wheeler national monument, in the Rio Grande National Forest, Colorado.

The tract included by the proclamation is situated on the south slope and near the summit of the continental divide at an elevation of approximately 11,500 feet above sea level.

The principal value of the land as a national monument lies in the fact that the fantastic forms resulting from the rapid erosion of rock and soil make the spot one of exceptional beauty.

The numerous winding canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes form such striking and varied scenes that it will be much visited by tourists when it has been made accessible by road or trail.

GRADE TOUCH ON TYPEWRITER.

Good and Bad Work on Machine Easily Distinguished.

"When in anything typewritten you see the periods and commas punched black and deep," said an experienced typewriter, "you may know that the work was done by a beginner or by one who has not yet done sufficient work to have acquired a perfect touch. The reason for the deep punching of the punctuation points is very simple. Naturally enough, the beginner at typewriting plays upon all the keys with equal force, but, as the types attached to the keys present unequal amounts of printing surface, it follows that equal force applied to all the keys results in more or less unequal printing on the paper. For instance, a certain amount of force applied to the B key might produce of that type a fair impression on the paper, but the same force applied to a period might drive that, a mere point, clean through the paper. In fact, it is not unusual for beginners on typewriters to punch holes in the paper with their periods. But as the learner progresses in her art she comes to realize that some types must be touched more lightly than others and gradually her periods become less black and deep, and with further practice she comes instinctively, automatically, to grade her touch on all the letters and signs until at last she is able to produce typewriting that is nothing less than artistic in effect, true and uniform and beautiful. It is something fine to see, the good work of the intelligent, sensitive and truly competent typewriter."

BATHTUB HELD BODIES OF FAMILY

WIFE AND DAUGHTER SLAIN AND HUSBAND A SUICIDE.

WOMEN WERE KILLED IN BED

Murderer Using a Blunt Instrument—Sweetheart of the Girl Discovered Crime—Dead Man Once Bank Examiner of Illinois.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—With their heads submerged beneath the surface of the water in a bathtub at their home, 307 Eighteenth avenue, the bodies of W. I. Seeley, an attorney his wife and daughter, Miss Rene Seeley, were found by E. W. Zibbell and Guy M. Smelzer, who was engaged to marry Miss Seeley.

Worried because of the non-appearance of any member of the Seeley family and unable to explain their disappearance, the young men had forced their way into the Seeley home. Mrs. Seeley and her daughter had been murdered by blows on the head inflicted with a blunt instrument. Seeley was drowned, according to the coroner.

Over the bodies of Seeley and his wife as they lay head down in the tub was a steamer trunk. The trunk did not touch the body of Miss Seeley.

That Seeley was driven insane by worry over financial troubles murdered his daughter and wife and then killed himself, is the theory advanced by the police and coroner. Every door and window in the house was securely locked, and nothing had been disturbed.

The crime is believed by the police to have been committed Thursday night. Nothing has been seen of any member of the family since that time. Smelzer was the last person, so far as is known, who held any communication with the family.

He talked with Miss Seeley over the telephone at 9 o'clock Thursday night. She said nothing of any family trouble at that time. The next morning Smelzer called up the residence again on the telephone, but got no answer. That evening he went to the house, but failed to get any response. Efforts to reach any of the household Saturday were equally unavailing, so Smelzer and Zibbell went to the home Sunday morning and effected an entrance.

The women had been killed in their beds, were covered with blood. The man was half-dressed. A bottle of chloroform partly filled was open in the bathroom, and a handkerchief clutched in the dead man's hand.

The dead man was a bank examiner in Illinois under Eckles and lived at Ottawa, Ill. He came here from St. Joe a year ago and opened a law office.

WAVES OF ICE SWEEP DECK,

Taking Twenty Seamen of St. Johns Into Deep.

New York, Jan. 18.—Powerless against the tremendous sea and the blinding, bitter-cold northeast gale, a tiny 80-foot schooner, the Swallow, of St. Johns, N. F., was swept in upon the desolate Long Island shore, near Blue Point, early Sunday morning and beaten and torn to pieces.

Her crew—she carried 20 men—undoubtedly perished, swept off by the huge icy waves that rolled over her before she struck. There was no hand at her wheel when she pitched and tossed shoreward, and her small boat, hurled empty upon the beach later, told the story of their fate even more surely.

A pea jacket and a couple of hats were the only traces found of the little company of hardy northern seamen, though life-savers manned the beach for miles looking for bodies.

The Swallow was bound for this port from Ellen Island. She carried lumber, hides, barrels of frozen mackerel and some deer heads, probably intended for mounting as trophies. Her owner is set down as John Dawson, of St. Johns. She was built in 1879 at Moses River, N. F.

When leaving St. Johns she had aboard Capt. Daggett, an American herring packer, who loaded the vessel for the market. It is not known whether Daggett was aboard when the schooner was lost, as he may have left her at Gloucester.

Warehouse Destroyed By Fire.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—The wool and fur warehouse of Silberman Bros., Michigan avenue and LaSalle street, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The police estimate the loss at \$50,000 on the building and \$25,000 on the contents, although the firm declared that the contents, including 2,500,000 pounds of wool, were worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Most of the Crew Perished.

Cuxhaven, Jan. 18.—The British steamer Frida has been wrecked off Amrum and is a total loss. The Frida carried a crew of 18, and it is believed that most of them perished while trying to make the shore.

Fire Destroys Factory.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—Fire destroyed the upholstery and lace curtain factory and warehouse of Gehrie Bros. & Co., causing a loss of \$125,000, covered by insurance. The roof of the Merchants' hotel was slightly damaged.

Three Good Ideas

Blouse for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.

Coth Jacket.



A Simple Blouse.

Blouse for Girl from 14 to 16 Years.—Cream winsey is employed for this blouse; two tucks are made from shoulder to bust each side; the trimming consists of bands of embroidered galloon, round collar, down center front, and round armholes and sleeve; the tight under-sleeves are buttoned nearly to the elbow.

Materials required: Two and a half yards 30 inches wide, two and three-quarter yards trimming.

A Simple Blouse.—A firm kind of washing silk is admirable for a blouse such as this; two inch-wide tucks are made from shoulder to bust, and about six small ones between; the box-pleat down center is covered with lace or embroidery, a band of the same being taken down outside of sleeve. The deep cuffs are of finely-tucked silk.

Materials required: Four yards 22 inches wide, one and one-half yards trimming.

Cloth Jacket.—Here is a practical, easily made jacket, in Amazon cloth, to match the skirt. It is fitted by a seam taken over the shoulder from edge of basque, back and front. The front slightly wraps over below bust, and is fastened by invisible hooks and eyes, and ornamented with buttons and cord loops. Embroidered galloon outlines the neck. Felt hat trimmed with a buckle and quills.

Materials required for jacket: Two and a half yards 46 inches wide, one yard galloon, three buttons, four yards silk.

DESIGN FOR VISITING DRESS.

In Russet-Brown Velvet and Fine Face Cloth.

Here is a very elegant combination of russet-brown velvet and fine face cloth. The plain trained skirt is of velvet, so are the tight-fitting under-sleeves.



der-sleeves. The overskirt and pinafore bodice of the cloth are trimmed with a Greek key pattern, worked with gold and brown narrow braid; velvet-covered buttons form a further trimming.

The yoke is of piece lace. Hat in velvet of the color of the skirt, lined with soft, pink satin, and trimmed with a rosette of satin and a long brown feather.

Materials required: For the dress, nine yards velvet, four yards cloth 48 inches wide, several dozen yards of narrow braid, three dozen buttons, one-half yard piece lace.

Frills on Muffs.

A pretty fashion is that of adding a frill of soft satin or closely plaited chiffon to the lower edge of fur muffs.

Brown is used with all brown furs, black with black and white with such furs as ermine and white fox.

When furs are scant this addition is a decided improvement.

The immense round muffs that are forcing their way to the fore have the comeliest-looking arrangement of quilled and primly looped ribbon at the ends where the hands are received.

High Boots of Tan.

As the winter weather advances there is wider popularity for the smart tan boot that laces or buttons six and eight inches above the ankle.

The extra heavy soles are not used as much as they were for city streets. They are kept for county roads. The fashionable shoe has a sole of ordinary thickness, is well arched, has a slightly rounded toe, and a high, straight Spanish heel.

CHINTZ HANGINGS ARE LIKED.

Especially for Bedrooms That Have a Chilly Aspect.

For inside curtains heavy linen, either natural linen color, in white or colors, is very popular. They are selected, of course, in accordance with the fittings of the room and are trimmed either with applique of linen in contrasting colors, with braid or embroidery in heavy linen thread. Chintz hangings are also very popular and chintz and cretonne are now shown in a more remarkable variety of colors and designs than ever before. There is quite a fad at the moment for the blue and white or the red and white chintz hangings for use, of course, in rooms suitably decorated. The wall of a room, for instance, may be in pale gray or white and gray when blue and white or red and white chintz will be used for hangings and upholstery. These chintzes are not quite so striking as they sound, the red chintz, in fact, being quite mild in effect. The color is a light and rather dull red and the patterns show a great deal of white. For some bedrooms, such, for instance, as have a rather chilly aspect, these chintzes are admirable. They seem more suitable for men's rooms than the flowered chintzes in pink and green, lavender and yellow which are so charming.

The Pierrot Ruff.

A Pierrot ruff, but having a huge bow at the side in which little Pierrot would not have known himself, is one of the pretty little gifts to pass from friend to friend. Choose marquisette, crisp chiffon, net or point d'esprit in one of the catwabs or wistaria shades. Ruffs of these exclusive colors may be found in some of the shops, or the materials may be bought and carefully doubled and quilted into shape. The very full quillings are then fastened on to a soft fold of silk of the same shade, measured to fit the neck. The bow of satin ribbon is, as usual, the identical color, and be sure the match is perfect.

While it is very lovely to say "tie on with a big soft bow," it is far wiser to caution the giver to have the bow tied permanently, and to fasten Pierrot's ruff with a hook and—

Pians for Bedrooms.

Instead of a double bed take two single bedsteads, remove the upper part of the footboard, put the two ends together in one corner of the room, make a bed on each. Then you have the center and the sides of the room for other things.

It is also nice for a larger room that is to be occupied by two individuals or elderly people, for they can each have their own bed and can often wait on and be company for each other many times when otherwise they would have to be alone.

And it is a good way to fix the little girl's or boy's room, so that when they have chums come to see them and stay over night they will have a nice spare bed for them in their own room.

Rosebud Hatpins.

The latest novelty in hatpins is the natural rosebud or half-grown flower which, by some wonderful process, is transformed in all its perfect beauty of form and color into an imperishable substance. Nestling in the fur or foliage of a smart hat, they add the newest touch of elegance.

T. J. HAINS SET FREE

FOUND NOT GUILTY OF MURDER
IN KILLING OF ANNIS.

CROWD CHEERS VERDICT

Defendant, Overjoyed, Carries News to
His Brother in Jail, Who Prob-
ably Never Will Be
Tried.

Flushing, N. Y.—After reviewing the evidence for 22 hours and taking 15 ballots before all were agreed, the jury in the trial of Thornton Jenkins Hains Friday afternoon found the prisoner not guilty as a principal with his brother, Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., in the killing of William E. Annis.

For the second time in his life Thornton Hains has been found not guilty of the charge of murder, he having been acquitted of murder in shooting a companion named Edward W. Hannigan in an open boat in Hampton roads 17 years ago.

Thornton Hains had an affecting greeting with Capt. Hains in the Long Island jail, where he hurried in a motor car after the verdict to bring his brother the news. Old Gen. Hains and his wife, who had been anxiously waiting to learn the verdict in the Hotel Astor, in Manhattan, since the jury went out at five o'clock Thursday night, heard the news from their son



Thornton J. Hains.

Thornton, who telephoned his parents as soon as he left the courtroom. Mrs. Hains nearly fainted from joy at the news.

Rarely in any court of law has such a demonstration been witnessed as that which occurred when the jury made known its verdict, which came like a thunderbolt. The packed courtroom of spectators rose as one man and cheered and applauded with such mighty vigor that the gavel falls of Justice Crane on his desk could not be heard.

Officials of the district attorney's office in Queens county are quoted as saying that the verdict in this case probably means that Capt. Hains will never be brought to trial and that he will be surrendered into the care of his family or the federal government.

"Under this verdict it is perfectly safe for any person who is ingenious enough to frame up a defense to go out and kill. Private vengeance seems to have taken precedence over the people's law," was the only comment that Prosecutor Darrin had to make.

HORROR IN HUNGARIAN MINE.

Scores of Men Killed by an Explosion and Fire.

Veszprim, Hungary.—In an explosion of fire-damp in the Auka coal mine here Thursday, which was followed by a dust-explosion and fire, 240 men were entombed.

Sixteen living miners and the bodies of 45 dead persons thus far have been brought out of the pit.

The fire has been held to one locality and it is hoped that the remainder of the entombed miners will be rescued alive.

The town of Veszprim lies 60 miles southeast of Buda Pest and has a population of some 15,000, composed mostly of Magyars.

Shively Is Indiana Senator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—B. F. Shively was chosen on the twentieth ballot for United States senator in the caucus of the Democratic members of the legislature after many weary hours of balloting.

John Worth Kern, recent candidate for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, made a gallant fight and led in the early balloting. Once he gave the field a scare, when on the third ballot he jumped to 32 votes.

Portuguese Mob Fights Troops.

Oporto.—The distress in the port wine growing regions arising from a crisis in the wine trade culminated Friday in rioting. At Regoa the troops that were preserving order were fired on by an infuriated mob and replied with a bayonet charge.

Found Dead in Bath Tub.

Denver, Col.—John C. Beatty, aged 65, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., said to be a wealthy land owner, was found dead in a bath tub into which hot water was running Friday. The body had evidently been in the water since midnight.

Quakes in South Africa.

Cape Town.—Several earthquakes have occurred recently in various parts of South Africa. One was felt Friday at Johannesburg, but no damage was done.

WATER POWER IS IN DANGER

SO SAYS PRESIDENT IN VETOING
A BILL FOR A DAM.

Considers Himself Bound to Prevent
Monopoly of Public Resources
If He Can.

Washington.—President Roosevelt Friday sent a special message to the house with his veto of the bill providing for the construction of a dam across James river, in Stone county, Missouri, the purpose of the dam being to get water to create electric power. He declared that the movement to secure control of the water power of the country is still in its infancy, but that "unless it is controlled the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry, with results far more oppressive and disastrous for the people."

"It is true," he added, "that the great bulk of our potential water power is as yet undeveloped, but the sites which are now controlled by combinations are those which offer the greatest advantages and therefore hold a strategic position." He says that "the bill gives to the grantee a valuable privilege, which by its very nature is monopolistic, and does not contain the conditions essential to protect the public interest."

"I consider myself bound," he continues, "as far as exercise of my executive power will allow, to do for the people, in prevention of monopoly of their resources, what I believe they would do for themselves if they were in a position to act."

The message was received at the close of the day and was received indifferently. After its reading it was referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

CARMICHAEL WAS INSANE.

Examination of Brain Reveals Evidence of Acute Mania.

Detroit, Mich.—The brain of Rev. John H. Carmichael, who killed Gleason Browning in the Rattle Run church and committed suicide at Carthage, Ill., was examined by four physicians here last night. At the conclusion of the autopsy, the physicians stated that they had found unmistakable evidence of insanity. The doctors who held the post-mortem examination were County Physician William J. Stapleton, E. B. Smith, C. B. Ray and Arthur W. Kipp.

"We find that Rev. Mr. Carmichael had been a sufferer from acute mania," said the physicians. "The blood vessels of the brain were all congested. There was an adhesion of the coverings of the brain to the cranium, which showed an anaemia of the right side of the brain, and we found granulations of the superior, posterior surface of the cerebrum. It is evident that Mr. Carmichael had suffered several attacks of acute inflammation of the brain."

PANIC IN NEW ITALIAN QUAKE.

Several Severe Shocks Felt in Number of Cities.

Rome.—A slight earthquake was experienced throughout Lombardy, Venetia and Tuscany. No damage was done, and no one was injured, but owing to the general uneasiness resulting from the recent visitations in Calabria and Sicily, the people for a moment were thrown into a condition bordering on panic. According to the records of the observatories, and especially the establishments maintained at Florence by the Jesuit Fathers, the center of the disturbance was near Leimbach, Saxony. The quake was strongest in Italy at Treviso, 16 miles north of Venice. Rieti, the birthplace of the present pope, is located in this territory. The first reports that came into Rome were alarming, and people feared a repetition of the catastrophe of December 28; but prompt use of the telegraph soon brought out the fact that the shocks had not been severe, and that no damage or loss of life resulted.

Freed from Russian Prison.

New York.—After having passed a year in a Russian prison under suspicion in connection with a Russian murder, Adolph Fischer of 170 Jefferson avenue, Chicago, is now on his way home. Fischer, who returned from Libau on the Russian steamer Estonia, went to St. Petersburg about a year ago on business. He was arrested and imprisoned in one of the smaller Russian cities and was not allowed to write letters. Finally information of his plight reached the American ambassador, who secured his release. Fischer was ordered to leave the country, but before complying began a suit for \$75,000 for false imprisonment.

Presidents' Widows Honored.

Washington.—By unanimous vote the house of representatives Friday granted the franking privilege to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Kills His Wife and Himself.

Alliance, O.—Albert Lazinwood, 50 years old, a farmer who lived near Bergholz, shot and killed his wife, 55 years old, and then himself on the road near Annapolis. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

Bars Out All Lobbyists.

Boston.—The Massachusetts senate, without debate, adopted Friday a recommendation presented by the committee on rules, excluding legislative agents and counsel from the senate chamber and corridors.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM RECENT QUAKE IN ITALY.



The Upper Picture Shows Soldiers Carrying Injured Victims from the Ruins and the Lower a Camp of the Injured and Homeless.

FIRE RAZES TOPEKA HOTEL

ONE MAN KILLED IN BURNING
OF COPELAND HOUSE.

Was One of Oldest Hostleries in Kansas and Rallying Point of Politicians.

Topeka, Kan.—With walls blackened by smoke, bulging to the danger point and threatening to cave in at any time on an interior of utter ruin, all that remains of the Copeland hotel, the rallying point of the Republican party of Kansas for years, is a mere hulk of a building, the result of a fire Thursday.

The body of Isaac E. Lambert, ex-United States district attorney for Kansas, was found in the ruins Thursday night with the head, arms and legs burned off. The body was found in the northeast corner of the building. Lambert's room was on the fourth floor directly above. Fourteen of the guests were more or less seriously hurt.

The hotel is a complete loss, estimated at \$120,000. Insurance was carried to the amount of \$41,000. The porticoes are intact and the front of the building was not burned out. But inside is complete ruin, all four of the floors have caved in. An attempt was made last night to wreck the walls with a stream of water, but it proved fruitless.

The Copeland hotel was of brick construction, four stories in height. It was situated at the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenues, one block from the state capitol, and was one of the oldest hotels in Kansas. It had a roomy lobby and wide hallways, and was plentifully supplied with fire escapes. The main stairway, however, was built around the elevator, and the flames shooting up the shaft soon shut off this means of escape. The fire started shortly after four o'clock in or near the kitchen, apparently from escaping gas. The flames had gained great headway when discovered and when the fire apparatus first arrived the rear stairway had been cut off as a means of escape.

Must Pay Fare on His Own Road.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, will pay on his own road here after traveling in Minnesota. He informed Gov. Johnson Thursday that he would accept appointment as a member of the state highway commission, and his name was sent to the senate Friday. The attorney general has ruled that persons holding any kind of state position are absolutely barred from accepting free transportation, even if they are railroad officials.

Noted Russian Admiral Dead.

St. Petersburg.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who was in command of the Russian fleet in May, 1905, when it was practically annihilated by the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan. The death of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, which occurred in St. Petersburg Thursday, was due to neuralgia of the heart.

Try to Tamper With Jury?

Pittsburg, Pa.—George W. Worley, brother-in-law of J. B. F. Rinehart, accused of wrecking the Farmers' and Drovers' National bank of Waynesburg, Pa., whose case was being deliberated upon by a jury Thursday night, and James L. Smith, a prominent business man of Waynesburg, were arrested by United States secret service operatives on a charge of attempting to tamper with a jury. It is alleged they attempted to reach one of the jurors in the Rinehart case, but it is understood were unsuccessful.

TEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Terrible Accident on the Rio Grande at Dosero, Col.

Glenwood Springs, Col.—In a collision between Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 5, west-bound, and east-bound freight train No. 66 at Dosero Friday night at least ten persons were killed and a number of others injured.

As soon as word reached here that a wreck had occurred, a train was made up and all available doctors and nurses in the city were pressed into service and carried to the scene of the accident.

Meager details of the wreck are to the effect that the freight train was attempting to take a siding on orders to let the passenger train pass, but had only partially run off the main line when the passenger train came tearing along and crashed into it.

The chair car of the passenger was torn in two and one tourist car telescoped. The passenger train was well filled with passengers.

STRIKE OF HAT MAKERS BEGINS.

Quit Because Manufacturers Quit Use of the Union Label.

New York.—A general strike of hat makers, that may involve some 25,000 workers, was inaugurated in the hat manufacturing centers of the country Friday as the result of a decision of the Associated Hat Manufacturers to discontinue the use of the union label in the factories represented in the association.

Reports from various places received here Friday night indicate that the hat makers in this vicinity, including those in the factories in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, have generally obeyed the order to strike. There were no signs of disorder anywhere, the hat makers peacefully retiring from the factories when the order to quit work was received.

AMERICAN GIRL WEDS A PEER.

Miss Beatrice Mills Becomes the Countess of Granard.

New York.—Miss Jane Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and granddaughter of the well-known financier, D. O. Mills, was married to the eighth earl of Granard Thursday, thus becoming a British peeress.

The marriage took place at 3:30 in the afternoon at the city home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Thomas J. Cusack of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, in the presence of 250 relatives and guests. The gifts to the bride were said to be worth about \$500,000 and included a check for \$100,000 from her father.

Turkey Accepts Austria's Offer.

Constantinople.—Through the suggestion of his majesty, Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the Turkish government has accepted the Austro-Hungarian offer of \$2,500,000 Turkish (\$10,800,000) indemnity for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus removing every possibility of war.

Two Engines Fall Into River.

Vancouver, B. C.—Brief news of an accident on the Canadian Pacific railroad reached Vancouver Friday afternoon. Two locomotives and four cars are believed to have jumped into the river near Spuzzum. Engineers Foster and Kinzaden were killed.

Former Iowa Solon Dead.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Former State Senator Thomas D. Healey died Friday evening of pneumonia. He was born near Lansing, Ia., and moved to Fort Dodge in 1883.

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from
All Parts of the State.

CAPITAL NOTES.

FRANKFORT.

Commission Named To Co-Operate.

In compliance with a resolution of the Ohio legislature providing for a commission to recommend measures to prevent pollution of the Ohio river, and requesting the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky to co-operate, Gov. Willson appointed R. W. Brown and Dr. M. K. Allen, of Louisville, and Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, the Kentucky commission.

Inspector Thatcher Makes Report.

State Inspector and Examiner Thatcher submitted reports of circuit clerk's office of Logan county, \$105 delinquent, paid; Todd county, delinquent \$36, paid; Daviess county, delinquent \$464.50, paid; Warren county, delinquent \$68.60, paid.

Bank Sues To Recover.

A petition was filed in the federal court here by the Market National Bank of Cincinnati seeking to recover \$12,500, with \$1,400 credit, from the Georgetown Water, Gas, Electric and Power Co. The note was given by the treasurer of the company.

Governor Answers Charge.

Gov. Willson, answering the charge that he had satisfied the whisky element that there would be no legislation unfavorable to them during his administration, said he did not believe the persons making the charges believe them.

Charges Deal With Ring.

Charges that Gov. Willson satisfied the whisky people of this state that there would be no legislation unfavorable to their interests during his administration were made by F. M. Thomasson, of the Georgetown News.

First Republican Official.

Gov. Willson appointed Thomas W. Patterson, of Murray, county judge of Calloway county to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge A. J. G. Wells. Patterson is a republican, and is the first of his party ever to hold a county office in the county.

Will Not Have to Pay Alimony.

Jake J. Holtman, of Cincinnati, the racehorse starter, will not have to pay Louise Bullock Holtman any alimony, for the court of appeals decided that the couple were never married, and affirms the judgment of the Kenton circuit court.

Grand Jury Probing.

Judge C. E. Boone, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing from the state, was taken before the grand jury. Considerable anxiety is felt to ascertain why he was taken before the jury, and further sensations are expected.

Auditor James Wants Extra Session.

State Auditor James declared that Gov. Willson should call an extra session of the legislature, free of any entanglements, to pass a county local option bill. He says the republican party in Kentucky is pledged to pass the bill.

Governor Issues a Requisition.

Gov. Willson issued a requisition on Gov. Marshall, of Indiana, for the return of John D. Richardson to Louisville to face a robbery charge. It was expected that when Indiana elected a democratic governor the first requisition from Kentucky would be for W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley, but in the change of offices the governor of Kentucky is a republican.

Lexington, Ky.—A sensation was created here when it became known that former State Senator Charles J. Bronston had filed in the Fayette circuit court a petition for divorce from his wife, formerly Miss Belle Wisdom, of Paducah, on the ground of abandonment.

Louisville, Ky.—In accordance with the advice of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, a committee has been appointed by the Louisville Federation to confer with the five unions which have seceded from the local organization in an effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter.

Louisville, Ky.—State Inspector and Examiner M. H. Thatcher, Col. J. W. McCulloch, of Owensboro, and other members of Gov. Willson's staff completed all arrangements for the journey of the 500 or more Kentucky republicans who will attend the inauguration of President-elect Taft and to congratulate W. O. Bradley upon becoming the junior senator from Kentucky.

Covington, Ky.—Detectives searched a room rented by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Anne O'Connor, of Cincinnati. In addition to unearthing a quantity of clothing and some jewelry the sleuths found 3,000 pawn tickets from Cincinnati and Columbus pawnshops.

Louisville, Ky.—At a meeting of the Union Tobacco Society, which will be held here on January 21, steps will be taken to outline the policy of this central governing body for all tobacco growers' organizations.

Owingsville, Ky.—Fire here destroyed three buildings, a clothing store, furniture store and barber shop, with contents. Loss is \$25,000. Insurance about \$15,000.

Lexington, Ky.—J. B. Perkins, of Cleveland, O., is here in quest of 20 black horses to bring the number of mounts for Cleveland's famous Black Horse Troop up to 80 on the occasion of its appearance in the parade at the inauguration of President Taft in Washington, March 4.

Owensboro, Ky.—T. Sidney Anderson, president of the Daviess County Bank and Trust Co., was convicted of swearing falsely to a statement as to the condition of his institution and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Motion for new trial was made.

Lexington, Ky.—Heavy rains throughout the mountains have caused big rises in the Kentucky, Cumberland and Big Sandy rivers. This is the first big tide of the winter and thousands of logs are running in the Kentucky river at Jackson. John W. Atkins was drowned while trying to dislodge a log drift.

Paducah, Ky.—State Central Committee W. A. Berry, of this city, decided the contest over the chairmanship of the county democratic committee of Calloway county by declaring N. L. Chrisman the duly elected chairman. This defeated the Keys faction, which bolted and elected John H. Keys. The latter faction is said to have been supported by night riders.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Bowling association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Fleming G. Harper, president; E. B. Addison, vice president; Joseph Kuhn, second vice president; Jesse Vollmer, secretary and treasurer. Louisville will probably vote for Milwaukee for the 1910 tournament, and for Garry Herrmann as president of the A. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—A bomb was exploded in front of Trinity M. E. church. Whether or not it was intended to blow up the church and some person therein is a mystery. Fragments of the bomb showed it to have been composed of copper, twine, powder and caps. A stranger was seen running from the scene immediately after the explosion, which did no material damage.

Henderson, Ky.—The Stemming District association closed two sales whereby it sells to John H. Hodge, Regie buyer, 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and another million pounds to the Gallaher Co., independent, at an average of 8 cents, loose delivery from the wagon. This makes approximately 25,000,000 pounds sold by the association, leaving about 7,000,000 yet unsold.

Louisville, Ky.—Passage of a statewide prohibition act in Tennessee, according to local whisky men, may mean that many large distilleries will move to Kentucky or Ohio, and it is thought that Louisville and Cincinnati will gain a number of large houses thereby. It is said the whisky interests of Tennessee represent \$100,000,000 in capitalization.

Lexington, Ky.—In circuit court, Bill Britton, of Breathitt county, charged with the assassination of James Cockrill at Jackson, was dismissed, the prosecutor believing conviction impossible. This wipes out all indictments for murder in Breathitt county cases on the Fayette docket having been brought here on change of venue. Britton was sentenced here to life imprisonment for the Cockrill murder, but the appellate court gave him a new trial.

Louisville, Ky.—M. Sabel & Sons obtained from the circuit court a temporary order upon the Pennsylvania railroad, to force that company to accept for shipment a carload of hides, to be taken to a point in New York state. The plaintiffs allege in their complaint that the defendants had entered into an agreement with other railroads requiring shippers to load their own shipments, and also that the rates had been arbitrarily increased.

Paducah, Ky.—Alf H. Cardin, of New Albany, Ind., until recently a resident of Crittenden county, Kentucky, filed suit in the United States court here against William Neal and 100 other alleged night riders of Marshall, Crittenden, Caldwell, Trigg and Lyons counties for \$16,000 damages. Cardin claims the men burned his tobacco warehouse at View on the night of February 8, 1908, and compelled him to leave the state. Cardin ten years ago ran for governor on the populist ticket.

Ford, Ky.—Frank Lefferty, fireman on fast passenger train No. 34, running from Atlanta, Ga., to Cincinnati, was killed in No. 9 tunnel, one mile south of here. It is supposed that he was putting a fire in his engine when he lost his balance and fell out.

Louisville, Ky.—The executive committee of the Kentucky Bankers' association, at its meeting here turned loose an avalanche of disapproval upon the Postal Savings bank, declaring the proposed institution to be a menace to best interests of banking.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

DOUBLELICK.

Doublelick, Jan. 15.—There has been very little sickness in this neighborhood this winter.—Mr. Bud Truett of Illinois is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Turret on Clover Bottom.—There will be a box supper at Pleasant Hill school house the first Saturday in February. Every body come.—Mr. James Hammonds of Egdon and Miss Mary Abrams of Doublelick were quietly married December 31st. Their many friends wish them success.—Several from this part are going to attend school this winter at Berea and other places.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 13.—Mr. J. H. Hundley and son Jimmie went to Berea Sunday to enter Jimmie in college.—Miss Minnie Price is attending school at Annville this winter.—Mr. Robert McDowell and John McQueen have joined the U. S. army.—Several from this place attended court at McKee last week.—We were sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. James H. Lucas.—Charles and Eden Davidson, Nora Price, and Luther Gabbard entered school at Berea Jan. 6th.—Mr. Roy E. Rader called at this place Sunday.—Mr. Stephen Gabbard was in London Tuesday on business.—Messrs. Cornelius and Parrett are doing a hustling business here.—Married Jan. 10th Mr. James Moore to Miss Lucy Turner of near McKee.—Mr. Scott Johnston has purchased a farm of Asa Faubush and will move soon.—High water has been the cause of no mail at this place from Wednesday until Monday.—Robt. H. Johnston attended church at Letter Box Sunday.—Saturday and Sunday was our regular meeting time at this place and A. B. Gabbard was reelected moderator.—Messrs. Fred and Tonia Lakes are visiting relatives here.

ALCORN.

Alcorn, Jan. 18.—The Rev. C. V. Wells filled his regular appointment at Davis church Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. James Parsons of Station Camp visited the sick at Harve Parsons' last week.—Mrs. W. B. Perry was the guest of Stella Willis Saturday.—Mr. Buford Webb and family visited Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Perry Friday night.—Mr. Robert Alcorn of Madison Co. visited his brother T. J. Alcorn at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. J. W. Alcorn lost a fine mule from colic a few days back.—The hustling drummer, Mr. A. C. Wilson with Kellogg and Co., Richmond was thru here last week.—Mr. J. G. Murphy of this place is planning to start to Illinois soon.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, Jan. 16.—We have had lots of rain, snow and sleet this week.—A successful protracted meeting is being conducted at Green Hill by the Rev. G. P. Hacker.—Several of the citizens have been attending circuit court at McKee.—Mrs. Tillie York and Miss Susie Watson were the guests of Mrs. Sarah Davis Friday.—Mrs. Ida Turret has a fine boy.—Aunt Polly Cope is very ill.—Miss Laura Isaacs has gone to Berea to attend school.—Mr. Robert Parrett, Jr., has sold his cow to Mr. George Davis.—Mr. Jerry York has traded for a fine bay mare.—Mr. Dan Allen is complaining with rheumatism again.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Jan. 17.—Geo. Wild who has been ill for a month past is a little better. His daughters Misses Ellen, Dorcas and Elizabeth are at Berea in school.—Robert Hudson was through here buying up cattle last week and giving a good price. He had quite a nice bunch on his return home to Dreyfus.—Willie, Martha and Vena Dean are attending school at Berea this winter.—The Rev. Mr. Honeycut of Ohio is expected to preach to the people of Kerby Knob Sunday night and perhaps for two or three succeeding nights.—Owing to the bad weather there was no meet-

ing here today.—Arthur McGuire write home from Berea where he is attending school that he is well satisfied. He says he will be home February 12.—Willard Purvis and family of Whites Station are visiting friends at this place before going to Illinois where they will make their home.—Mrs. Silvester Bicknell is very sick.—Mrs. David Durham who has been sick some time is some better.—Miss Elizabeth Powell and brother Stanley were the guests of Miss Nettie McGuire Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

CLIMAX.

Climax, Jan. 14.—Old aunt Mollie Forsyth passed away a short time ago. She was laid to rest in the Bid Abney cemetery at Johnetta, Ky.—Mr. and Mrs. James Henry are still no better.—W. F. Robinson of Clover Bottom was at I. Rector's to buy a sewing machine a short time ago.—Miss Lizzie Forsyth entered school at Berea Jan. 6th.—John S. Gadd is working for Rector and son.—D. G. Rector has secured a traveling job from the Standard Medicine Co., of Baltimore and will start on the road Feb. 1st.

ORLANDO.

Orlando, Jan. 16.—Business at this place is increasing rapidly.—Mr. D. M. Singleton has been on lots of logs at this place.—Mr. Jack Baker and John Robinson have been hauling logs.—There has been a quarterly meeting going on at the new Chapel. Not very many in attendance on account of cold rainy weather.—Mr. Jim Riddle was here on business Friday.—Mr. Will Head bought a farm from Mr. J. A. Wood and a house and lot from Mr. S. S. Ball.—Mr. Wallace Laswell gave the boys and girls a social Thursday night and all had a fine time.—Our school at Maple Grove was out Friday with a spelling match.—Miss Pattle Brooks who has been visiting her home folks returned home Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Proctor welcomed a fine boy baby Friday.—Mr. Jim Crooks is in Jackson County measuring logs. Mr. Leslie Allen left Friday for Berea to spend the winter term in college.—Mr. A. G. Ball and Miss Pearl Baker were married at this place at the home of Mr. S. S. Ball.—Miss Nellie and Ellie Proctor were here visiting Mr. Lee Proctors Thursday.—We have had a new county bridge put across Round Stone here.—Mr. Lillard Parker will preach at Maple Grove Sunday night. Sunday school at two o'clock in the evening.

BOONE.

Boone, Jan. 18.—There was singing at C. L. Martin's Friday night and at Joe Levitt's Sunday night.—Miss Bettie Poynter of this place went last Monday to Berea to enter school.—Mrs. Geo. Poynter is sick.—Mrs. Mattie Coyle made a business trip to Scaffold Cane one day last week.—Mr. Hamlin returned home last week from Paint Lick where he has been employed as a mill hand.—Miss Hat-tie Poynter made a business trip to Berea one day last week.—Mr. Frank Jones of Berea passed thru this vicinity one day last week.—Martin Powell has recently moved near his place.—Mr. W. M. Anglin of Clear Creek visited friends here last Sunday.—Mrs. D. Bolen who has a broken arm is improving.—The Rev. C. C. Wilson resigned his office as pastor of this church as the evangelist was called elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Williams of Mt. Vernon will fill the evangelist's place.—Mr. Sam McClure of Snider bought a nice mare from D. H. Lambert one day last week.

DISPUTANTA.

Disputanta, Jan. 17.—We are having cold weather with rain and snow.—The Sunday school at Clear Creek is progressing nicely with good attendance.—There is much sickness here.—The infant child of Mr. H. C. Rowlett who has been sick so long is better.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Chasteen is on the sick list this week.—Married the 17th, William Chasteen and Miss Glathia Anglin, at the home of the Rev. L. R. Rowlett.—Mr. W. A. Rowlett went to Sullivan, Ind., and his family expects to join him there soon.—Bertha Rowlett visited her nieces Misses Myrtle and Julia Rowlett Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

VINCENT.

Vincent, Jan. 16.—Real winter weather for the past week.—Mr. James Hamilton, son of W. C. Hamilton of this place will start for Idaho Monday to accept a place with a Railroad Co.—Mr. Joseph Begley, son of Perry Begley of Travelers Rest, and form-

erly a student of Berea College, and Miss Nella Marcum, daughter of Mr. Andrew Marcum of Delvinta were quietly married at the home of the bride last Thursday.—W. T. Ward of Maulden, Jackson Co., is visiting Mr. Harvey Marcum.—Mrs. Walter Combs and Miss Mary Price both of this place were quietly married last Friday evening.—Tom, the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Treadway is confined to his bed with fever at present but the danger point is passed.—A good log tide in Sturgeon creek at this time and men who have rafts and logs are busy running them out.—Bill Treadway and Luther Mainous gave the people of Vincent a fine fox chase a few nights ago.—T. B. Venable was at Idamay Tuesday.—Mr. Hall, the stave man of Jackson Co., passed thru Vincent Wednesday going to Idamay looking after his many staves which he has there.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Jan. 13.—The snow on the ground today gives us some assurance that we will have winter yet.—Several persons here attended the funeral of Jas. Ross Sunday who committed suicide Thursday in Cincinnati and was brought back home for burial near Levi, Ky.—Dr. John D. Herd and Charles Cecil were in Beattyville Monday on business.—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Caudell returned home from a visit in Powell County.—Alex Bond passed thru here Saturday enroute to Big Sturgeon where he expects to buy some sheep.—Fred Bot-ner and Joe Wilson have returned home from the U. S. Army.—Mrs. Jno. Creech of Earnestville is very low with complicated diseases this week.—School closed at New Hope Monday, Jan. 11th.—Dr. Jno. D. Herd is in Booneville this week doing some dental work.—Miss Fanny Scott was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Minter Sunday.

ISLAND CITY.

Island City, Jan. 15.—We are having lots of rain. There is a large tide in the South Fork River.—Sheridan Peters, Johnnie Chadwell and Prentiss Brewer will leave Monday to enter Berea College.—Calley Hoskins and Olie Mays and others are preparing to enter school at Booneville Monday.—Sheriff Allen was on Island Creek today.—J. T. Gentry left Monday for Harlan town to enter the ministry for the coming year.—H. W. Briggs purchased a fine saddle horse from W. R. Peters.—B. Becknell and G. B. Palmer are hauling a fine lot of raft logs from Blake.—Clayton Gentry entered Booneville Academy Jan. 11, and reports a fine school. He will continue there until April 17.—D. B. Moore is a candidate for sheriff of Owsley Co.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM.

Bonham, Jan. 11.—Mr. Lee Wyrack after being sick so long died Friday night, Jan. 4th. He leaves a wife and several children. He was a minister and leaves a good testimony behind. His body was laid to rest in the Providence grave yard.—Our regular church days Saturday and Sunday at old Piney Grove, a protracted meeting will begin, conducted by the Rev. Mike Riley and others.—Horse trade was all the go last week.—Mr. Dan Reed bought a fine mule from Bruce Thompson, and Charley Holcomb bought a fine horse from George Bentele.

COST OF BIG GAME SHOOTING

Capt. Fritz Duquesne, a professional hunter, whose years have been spent in the search of ivory over the veldts and jungles of East Africa, has a very entertaining article in the current issue of Hampton's Magazine. He says: The experience President Roosevelt has gained hunting game on the North American continent will be of little use to him on his expedition into the wilds of East Africa. Hunting in America is a sport, something to be played at; hunting in Africa is a trade, almost a profession. In America one merely takes a rifle and goes out to shoot. In Africa, to hunt is a mode, one takes a battery of arms, usually three and sometimes four, high power rifles of different caliber,

ranging from six and five-tenths millimeter to a six hundred cordite express. The cartridges for these rifles are charged with various bullets, solid nickel, steel, soft nose long, soft nose short and split.

Each of these bullets was designed by experts for a special use, and on the way they are used depends the success of one's shot. Often the use of the unsuitable bullet ends in the hunter's death. On small game the light caliber arm, six five-tenths millimeter, is used, and on large and dangerous game the nine millimeter Mauser and six hundred caliber cordite express give the best results. The last-named rifle strikes the enormous blow of eighty-seven hundred pounds, and has a recoil of close on a hundred weight. That the man whose hunting experiences has been confined to bird shooting with shot-guns, or small game with say a thirty two caliber rifle may understand the meaning of these figures, let me state that the ordinary thirty-two caliber rifle has a recoil of perhaps ten to twelve pounds. The double-barreled shotgun, which to the ordinary hunter seems to have all the "kicking" capacity any weapon needs, has a recoil from twenty-five to thirty pounds.

The six hundred caliber cordite express is the most deadly hand arm made.

Notwithstanding the terrific force of this six hundred express bullet it must be placed in the correct part of an elephant's or a rhinoceros's anatomy to bring him down. The hunter must put the shot into the animal's head or heart, or he must face a charge that will probably end in his destruction.

Rifles of various caliber are carried for economy. It is cheaper to use a small six five-tenths millimeter rifle on small game, a nine millimeter on medium game, and a six hundred express on big game, than to carry one weapon for all-round work, which would have to be big enough at least



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for the largest game. Nothing smaller than a four hundred and fifty express would do for that, and it would be distinctly uneconomical, not to say foolish, to shoot a small antelope, the size of a goat, with a six hundred express. It would be like using a pile driver to kill a mosquito. Again, cartridges become very costly by the time they reach the interior of Africa. A cartridge for a six hundred express rifle, for instance, costing sixpence (twelve cents) in London, reaches an enormous price by the time it gets into the hunting grounds of Africa. I have seen them bring five shillings.

Schoolboy Definition.

Some funny things happen in the schoolroom. A Brooklyn teacher called upon a small boy to define "multitude." "A multitude," said the boy, "is what we get when we multiply."

What Ma Says.

Ma says that you can never tell what a man is going to be like after he's married any more than you can tell if a dress is going to fit until you wear it.

Ruse That Didn't Work.

"I've walked many miles to see you, sir," began the tramp, "because people told me you was very kind to poor chaps like me." "Indeed?" said the genial, white-haired old man. "Are you going back the same way?" "Sir," "Ah. Well, just contradict that rumor as you go, will you? Good morning!"—Milwaukee News.

Smallest of Humming Birds.

At the children's museum, run by the Brooklyn Institute in Bedford park, the smallest of the humming birds has just been mounted by the side of a condor, the largest bird that flies. The humming bird is so small that the condor could easily take the whole body in its beak without injury to the humming bird.

For Cheerfulness.

Make life a comedy—act a cheerful part. In balancing matters it is believed the cheerful actor will stand a better chance than the glum grumbler who thinks he is sincere.

Defects of the Laws.

Annotation: Laws catch flies and let them go free.

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THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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